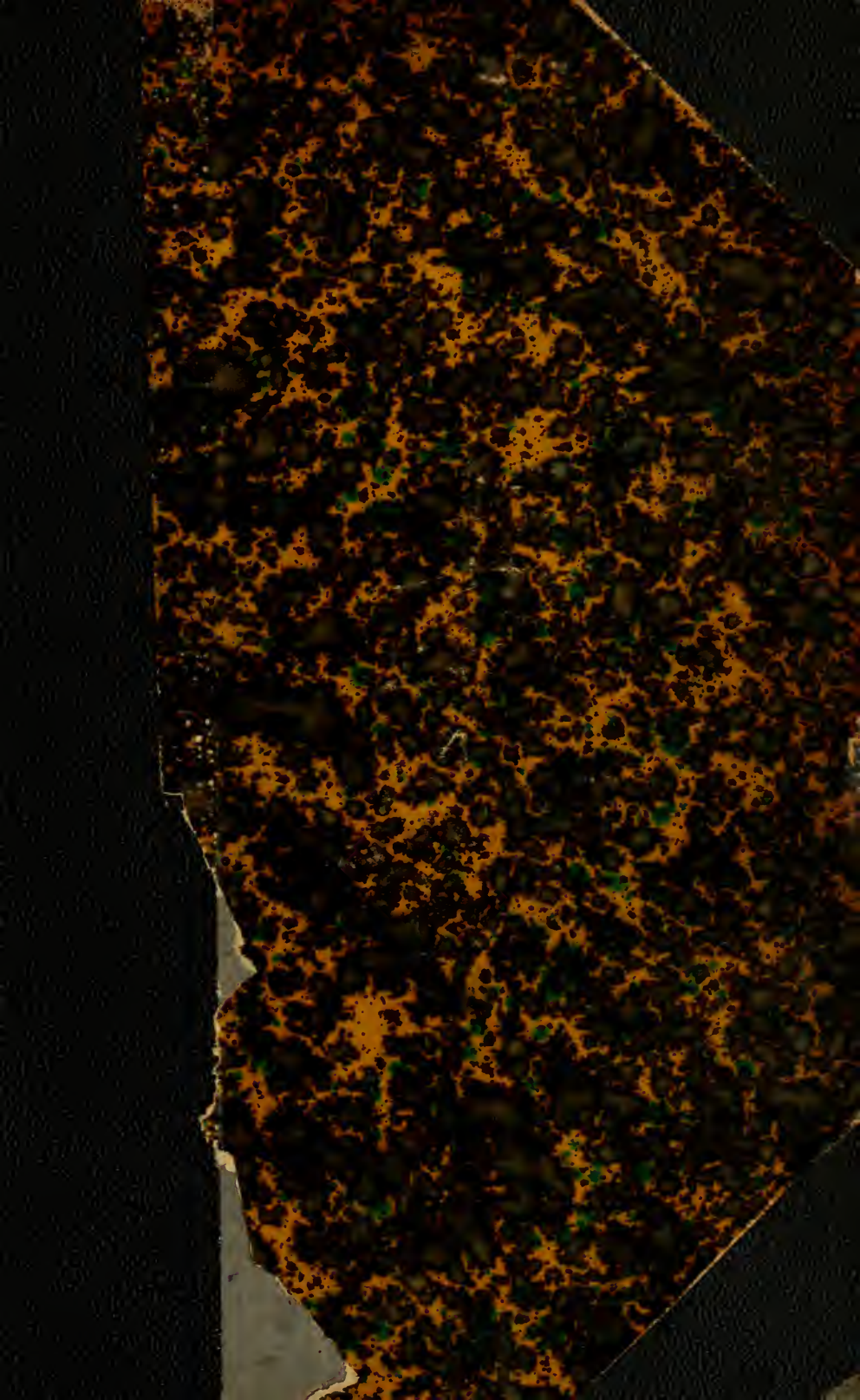

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BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

EDITED BY

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

VOLUME XXII.

3rd

REPORT ON THE IMMIGRATIONS OF SUMMER RESIDENTS IN THE SPRING OF 1907: ALSO NOTES ON THE MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1906.

BY

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

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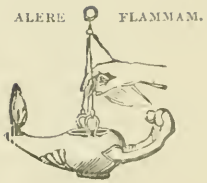

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PREFACE.

The twenty-second volume of the British Ornithologists' Club contains the Report of our Migration Committee on the movements in England and Wales of a number of common migratory species during the spring and early summer of 1907.

In the Introductory portion (pp. 29–36) interesting details will be found of the chief movements observed at the lights during the spring of 1907.

The present Report differs somewhat from its two predecessors, which form respectively Volumes XVII. & XX. of the 'Bulletin,' in containing notes received from a limited number of observers on the migratory movements during the *autumn* of 1906.

The Members of our Migration Committee are jointly responsible for the following Report.

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,
Editor.

British Museum (Natural History),
London, S.W.
10th October, 1908.

REPORT

ON THE IMMIGRATIONS OF SUMMER RESIDENTS IN THE SPRING OF 1907.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our Third Annual Report on the spring immigration of birds into this country in 1907 does not differ much from its predecessors, and, as before, deals solely with the movements of the year, no attempt having been made to compare it with the previous years' records.

A chapter on the autumn movements of 1906 has been added; but as this matter was undertaken by only a limited number of observers and the period of migration was so protracted, the short Appendix at the end of this Report can only be regarded as an attempt to place on record the few observations made. A more elaborate record of the autumn migration of 1907 has been prepared and will be embodied in the Report for 1908.

To the Master and Elder Brethren of Trinity House, as well as to the numerous observers who have so kindly assisted us, we would here tender our heartiest thanks.

The season under consideration was a somewhat exceptional one, for though the latter part of March was brilliantly fine, wintry weather was experienced throughout the whole of April. The effect of these conditions on the immigration is somewhat doubtful. Stragglers of various species appeared at a somewhat early date; but the main body of birds arrived later than usual, and the immigration was at its height during the early part of May. As a result of this, the "rushes" or waves of immigrants were less marked and the actual period was in many cases considerably prolonged. For example, the Sedge-Warbler appeared

in small parties during the whole of May, and the Swallow arrived continuously from the 8th of April to the 20th of May.

As before, we have divided the areas of arrival on the south coast into four divisions. The route most favoured is the south-westerly one, by which the birds first reach the Cornish and Devonshire coasts and appear in Hampshire about a day later. The Eastern Counties are generally somewhat late in receiving their share of immigrants, and in many instances parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire are populated a week or so earlier. After landing on our shores, the most favoured route seems to be that which leads due north, *viâ* Gloucester, Hereford, Shropshire, and Chester; the eastward spread of the species taking place gradually.

A few species landing on the south-east coast pursue a north-westerly course, notably the Nightingale, Wryneck, and Yellow Wagtail; but it should be remembered that these species are all local in their distribution and of rare occurrence in the south-west. Again, a few species proceed in the opposite direction, for, arriving in the south-west, they follow a north-easterly course. This route, however, seems to be most favoured by late immigrations of species which have already become settled in this country, and the individuals composing them are on their way to more northern breeding-quarters.

The immigration was at its height in 1907 from the 15th of April till about the 20th of May, the principal arrivals taking place on the 15th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th of April, and on the 6th, 15th, and 19th of May. These "rushes" usually lasted for about a week, the number of species gradually increasing for several nights and then diminishing.

The largest and most important immigration was that recorded at St. Catherine's Lighthouse in the Isle of Wight on the 15th of May, when individuals of no less than eighteen different species killed themselves against the lantern. Between the 23rd of March and the 27th of May

immigration was daily recorded along our southern coasts. As in last year's Report, a daily account is given showing the date and area of arrival of the different species, and a daily weather-report is also added.

The important months of April and May were singularly wet, cold, and foggy over our area, which is included in the quadrilateral between longitudes 10° E. to 10° W. and latitudes 40° N. to 60° N. Special attention was paid to the conditions prevailing over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel and the adjacent coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, France, and England.

A. Species arriving *solely* on the western half of the south coast.

Ring-Ouzel, White Wagtail, Spotted Flycatcher *, House-Martin, Nightjar, Land-Rail, and Common Sandpiper.

B. Species arriving along the whole of the south coast, but first and chiefly on the western half.

Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Garden-Warbler, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Tree-Pipit, Swallow, Sand-Martin, Swift.

C. Species arriving along the whole of the south coast, but first and chiefly on the eastern half.

Whinchat, Redstart, Lesser Whitethroat, Grasshopper-Warbler, Reed-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Pied Flycatcher, Cuckoo.

D. Species arriving on the south-east coast from Essex to Hants.

Nightingale, Red-backed Shrike, Wryneck, Turtle-Dove †.

* There seems to have been a single immigratory wave of this species, namely on the 6th and 7th of May, which was only noted on the S.E. coast.

† An immigration of Turtle-Doves arrived in Cornwall and Devon on the 15th and 23rd of May, but were not noted elsewhere along the coast.

March 14 ..... B. Wheatear.	Fine weather over the whole of our area, with moderate or strong N.W. winds due to the presence of an extensive anticyclone, having its highest readings 30·4 in. over the Iberian Peninsula. Temperature between 40° F.–50° F.
March 15	Weather overcast, with light winds circulating round the centre over the Iberian Peninsula, Bay of Biscay, and South-western France. Temperature about the same as the previous day.
March 6 ..... B. Wheatear.	Overcast, with south-westerly winds of moderate strength. A depression, having its centre to the north-westward of the Hebrides (Bar. 29 in.) and with moderately steep gradients. Barometer over the north of the Iberian Peninsula 30 in. Temperature about the same.
March 17 ..... B. Wheatear.	Overcast over the whole of our area, with strong westerly winds. Temperature warmer, 50° F. over the Bay of Biscay to 45° F. over our southern coasts. The centre of cyclonic disturbance passed across to the Norwegian coast.
March 18 ..... B. Wheatear.	Foggy or misty over the Bay of Biscay, English Channel, and adjacent coasts. Winds, barometric pressure, and temperature nearly the same as on the previous day.
March 19	Fine along our southern coast, the greater portion of the western seaboard of France, and north coast of the Iberian Peninsula; but misty over parts of Brittany. Winds from the west all over our area, increasing in intensity during the day. An anticyclonic state, with barometer 30·3 in., extending from the Iberian Peninsula up towards our southern shores. Temperature remaining the same.
March 20 ..... B. Wheatear.	Fine and warm over our area, with light breezes circulating anticyclonically round a centre over the Bay of Biscay.
March 21	Same as the previous day. The centre of the anticyclone had travelled eastwards and was situated over Central France; the winds being consequently more from the eastward over the greater part of our area.

March 22	Same as the previous day, except that during the day breezes were more northerly over our area generally.
March 23	Fine, bright, and warm, with very light airs circulating anticyclonically round a centre situated to the south of Ireland.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
March 24	Same as the previous day, but with some mist in the early morning over the eastern half of the English Channel.
B. Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
March 25	Barometer anticyclonic: highest 30·4 in the English Channel. Very fine generally, easterly airs circulating anticyclonically; calm, with dense fog along the coast of the Iberian Peninsula. Temperature low, 40°–45° F.
B. Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
March 26	Barometer anticyclonic: 30·4 in the English Channel. Moderate easterly winds or calms, with much fog. Temperature warm, over the Iberian Peninsula 60° F., but about 46° F. in the English Channel. Fine generally.
B. Willow-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	
March 27	Same as the previous day. Fog in the English Channel. Temperature lower over the Iberian Peninsula (under 50° F.), same elsewhere.
B. Willow-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
Sand-Martin.	
March 28	Fog along our southern shores and also at Corunna, with light airs from eastward over the English Channel and Bay of Biscay.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	
B. Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	
D. Wryneck.	
March 29	Some fog, as on the previous day, over the English Channel and Bay of Biscay, but very fine generally.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	
B. Chiffchaff.	
Wheatear.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	
D. Wryneck.	

March 30	Misty over the English Channel and Bay of Biscay ; calm or very light southerly airs ; general conditions very fine.
B. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Sand-Martin. D. Wryneck.	
March 31	Less mist over the Bay of Biscay, still some over the English Channel; air calm, very fine and bright generally.
B. Blackcap. Sand-Martin. D. Wryneck.	*Note.*—The weather though often foggy was singularly bright, fine, and warm for the time of year, and, as will be seen below, in marked contrast to that experienced during April and May.
April 1	Foggy or misty in the English Channel. Light airs mostly from the south or south-east over our area.
B. Blackcap. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Yellow Wagtail.	
April 2	Conditions as for the preceding fortnight during the early hours of the morning, but with the approach of a deep depression in the North Atlantic ; a general change took place during the day, with rain on the west coast of Ireland and the shores of the Bay of Biscay. Fog in the English Channel and along the east coast of England, which disappeared as the southerly winds gained force.
B. Blackcap. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Yellow Wagtail.	Rapid fall of the barometer.
April 3	Rain ; cloudy and colder over the greater part of the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, with winds increasing in force and becoming more westerly as the cyclonic depression continued its passage eastwards over our islands.
A. White Wagtail. B. Wheatear. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Yellow Wagtail.	

April 4	Rainy and unsettled over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, with winds circulating round a depression, the centre of which was situated off northern coasts of the Bay of Biscay.
A. White Wagtail. B. Wheatear. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Swallow. C. Yellow Wagtail.	
April 5	Temperature between 40° and 50° F. along the south of England and shores of the Bay of Biscay; overcast generally, with light S.W. airs.
B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff.	
April 6	Snow during the early hours of the morning over the south of England, with rain over the French and Spanish shores of the Bay of Biscay; moderate winds from the west over our area. Temperature remaining low, under 50° F.
A. White Wagtail. B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Sand-Martin. C. Lesser Whitethroat.	
April 7	Rainy and cold over our area, with westerly winds circulating cyclonically round a centre situated over Kent and the Straits of Dover.
B. Willow-Warbler. Wheatear. Sand-Martin. C. Lesser Whitethroat.	
April 8	Same as the previous day.
B. Wheatear. C. Lesser Whitethroat.	
April 9	Fine over the northern coasts of Spain; cold and rainy elsewhere; winds circulating cyclonically round a shallow depression situated over our islands.
B. Wheatear. Swallow.	
April 10	Fine over the northern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula; overcast and thundery over the Bay of Biscay, west of France, and both shores of the English Channel, with winds circulating cyclonically round our western and southern shores. Temperature remaining low over our area.
B. Wheatear. Swallow.	

April 11	Rainy and overcast over the shores of the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, with moderate winds circulating cyclonically round a shallow depression over the same region.
B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Swallow. C. Redstart. Lesser White-throat. D. Nightingale.	
April 12	Same as the previous day.
B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Swallow. C. Redstart.	
April 13	Same as the previous day.
A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Whinchat. Redstart. Lesser White-throat. D. Nightingale.	
April 14	Same as the previous day.
A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Redstart. Lesser White-throat. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Wryneck.	

April 15	Foggy over the Bay of Biscay, English Channel, and adjacent shores. Temperature still remaining under 50° F. Centre of shallow depression, which had remained stationary over the entrance to the English Channel, began to pass eastwards during the day.
A. Ring-Ouzel. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Redstart. Lesser Whitethroat. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale. Wryneck.	
April 16	Fog or rain over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel; owing to the shifting of the centre of the depression eastwards, the winds were northerly over the coasts of the Bay of Biscay and English Channel.
A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. C. Lesser Whitethroat. Cuckoo. D. Wryneck.	
April 17	Misty or overcast over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel; winds as on the previous day. Temperature persistently low for the time of year.
B. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Redstart. Cuckoo. D. Wryneck.	
April 18	Overcast over the Bay of Biscay, but fine over the English Channel: rainy over St. George's Channel and Wales. Temperature remaining under 50° F. Winds northerly over the Bay of Biscay and greater part of the English Channel, but southerly over the Scilly Isles and west coast of Ireland.
A. House-Martin. B. Swallow. C. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Wryneck.	

April 19 .....

A. White Wagtail.
B. Swallow.
C. Yellow Wagtail.
Cuckoo.
D. Wryneck.

Fine over the Iberian Peninsula, overcast or misty over the French shores of the Bay of Biscay and over both shores of the English Channel. Temperature still low. Moderate winds from various directions over our area, viz.:—

North-westerly over the Iberian Peninsula.
South-easterly over Western France, the English Channel, and Southern England.

April 20 .....

A. White Wagtail.
B. Whitethroat.
Swallow.
C. Yellow Wagtail.
D. Wryneck.

Foggy over the northern coast of the Iberian Peninsula and entrance to the English Channel; but fine over the greater part of the English Channel and adjacent coasts, with moderate south-westerly winds over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel. Temperature still under 50° F.

April 21 .....

B. Wheatear.
Whitethroat.
Chiffchaff.
Willow-Warbler.
Swallow.
Sand-Martin.
C. Redstart.
D. Wryneck.

Fog or rain over the Bay of Biscay and adjacent countries, with moderate westerly winds circulating cyclonically round a very large and deep depression with its centre over Iceland. Slightly warmer.

April 22 .....

A. House-Martin.
Land-Rail.
B. Whitethroat.
Chiffchaff.
Willow-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.
Tree-Pipit.
Swallow.
C. Redstart.
Cuckoo.

Fine generally, but with some mist over the eastern part of the English Channel.
Winds light and northerly over the Bay of Biscay, and westerly over the English Channel; warmer. Temperature 50° F.

April 23	Finer generally, but misty over southern portion of the English Channel and Channel Islands; warmer, winds circulating anticyclonically round a centre situated over the Bay of Biscay and France.
A. White Wagtail. House-Martin. Land-Rail. Common Sand-piper. B. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. C. Redstart. Cuckoo.	
April 24	Fine over the north coast of Spain and French shores of the Bay of Biscay, but foggy over the English Channel and adjacent shores; warmer; light airs generally from the west.
A. House-Martin. Common Sand-piper. B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. C. Redstart. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo. D. Turtle-Dove.	
April 25	Same as the previous day.
A. Common Sand-piper. B. Wheatear. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Redstart. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo. D. Turtle-Dove.	

April 26	Foggy or rainy over the Bay of Biscay, English Channel, and adjacent coasts; less warm. Temperature under 50° F. Calm at Cherbourg and the eastern part of English Channel; moderate northerly winds elsewhere.
B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Redstart. Grasshopper-Warbler. Reed-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale.	
April 27	Unsettled, rainy and misty generally; much colder. Temperature about 40° F. Some hail-storms and cold northerly winds.
B. Chiffchaff. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Redstart. Grasshopper-Warbler. Reed-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo.	
April 28	Fine in the morning over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, but cloudy and rainy later, with light northerly winds. Temperature continuing under 50° F.
B. Chiffchaff. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Redstart. Grasshopper-Warbler. Reed-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Red-backed Shrike.	

April 29	Fine over the Iberian Peninsula, overcast or rainy elsewhere. Temperature under 50° F. Moderate north-westerly winds.
A. Land-Rail.	
B. Chiffchaff.	
Swallow.	
Sand-Martin.	
Swift.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
Cuckoo.	
April 30	Foggy over the Spanish and French coasts of the Bay of Biscay and in the North Sea; rain and squalls in the English Channel. Temperature under 50° F. Strong north-westerly winds.
B. Chiffchaff.	
Tree-Pipit.	
Sand-Martin.	
Swift.	*Note.*—As will be seen from the above report, the weather, during nearly the whole of April, was singularly cold, foggy, and unsettled.
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
May 1	Rainy and cold, with strong north-westerly winds over the whole area.
B. Sedge-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
D. Nightingale.	
May 2	Very stormy and unsettled, with strong westerly winds circulating cyclonically round a large and deep depression, with its centre off the west coast of Scotland.
B. Sedge-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
D. Nightingale.	

May 3	Same as the previous day.
B. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Grasshopper-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale.	
May 4	Fine over the north coast of the Iberian Peninsula, but overcast and cold over our shores and Western France.
A. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. Swift. C. Whinchat. Grasshopper-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 5	Rainy and overcast over the Iberian Peninsula, Western France, the southern portion of the British Islands, Bay of Biscay, and English Channel, but fine along our eastern shores; warmer; moderate winds circulating cyclonically round a depression with its centre off the Scilly Islands.
A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift. C. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale. Turtle-Dove.	

May 6	Rainy, with a thunder-storm over Western France and South-western England: misty over the eastern half of the English Channel; centre of the depression passing northwards over Ireland.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Swift. C. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale. Turtle-Dove.	
May 7	Unsettled over our Islands, France, and the north-west of Spain, with cyclonic circulation round two centres—a small one in the eastern half of English Channel, and another off the west coast of Ireland; rather warmer. Temperature 50° F.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift. C. Whinchat. Redstart. Cuckoo. D. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 8	Cloudy over the shores of the Bay of Biscay and the western half of the English Channel; fine over the eastern half of the Channel and North Sea; strong southerly winds over the whole area.
B. Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. Swift. C. Whinchat. Redstart. Cuckoo. D. Red-backed Shrike.	

May 9	Unsettled, with strong southerly winds over the whole area.
B. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swift. C. Cuckoo. D. Red-backed Shrike. Turtle-Dove.	
May 10	Fine over the eastern half of the English Channel, with light southerly winds; warmer; temperature 60° F.; misty and dull elsewhere.
B. Wheatear. Wood-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Sand-Martin. Swift. C. Whinchat. Cuckoo.	
May 11	Rain and fog in Spain, France, and the British Isles, with light southerly winds; temperature 60° F.
A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. Swift. C. Cuckoo. D. Nightingale. Turtle-Dove.	
May 12	Cloudy or dull over Northern Spain, Western France, and the Bay of Biscay; fog at the entrance of the English Channel, but fine over the more eastern parts of the Channel, Straits of Dover, and North Sea; winds of slight intensity circulating cyclonically round a centre over the upper part of the Bay of Biscay. Temperature 60° F. over Western France and Southern England, but only 50° F. over Northern Spain.
B. Whitethroat. Sedge-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Swallow. Swift. C. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo.	

May 13	Cloudy over the extreme west of France, with fog at the Channel Islands and adjacent French coast; fine and warm. 65° F. over East Anglia and the North Sea; temperature under 60° F. in the English Channel, Bay of Biscay, and surrounding shores.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher.	
House-Martin.	
Land-Rail.	
B. Whitethroat.	
Garden-Warbler.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Sedge-Warbler.	
Tree-Pipit.	
Swallow.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	
May 14	Fog at the entrance of the English Channel, rainy elsewhere; winds circulating cyclonically round a shallow depression with its centre in the Bay of Biscay.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher.	
House-Martin.	
B. Whitethroat.	
Garden-Warbler.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Sedge-Warbler.	
Tree-Pipit.	
Swallow.	
Swift.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	
May 15	Same as the previous day; cold for the time of year; temperature nowhere reaching 60° F. over our area; moderate winds, very irregular in direction, southerly over the Bay of Biscay, easterly over the greater part of the English Channel, but westerly over the Channel Islands and adjacent French coast.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher.	
House-Martin.	
Land-Rail.	
Common Sand-piper.	
B. Wheatear.	
Whitethroat.	
Blackcap.	
Garden-Warbler.	
Tree-Pipit.	
Swallow.	
Swift.	
C. Whinchat.	
Reed-Warbler.	
Pied Flycatcher.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	

May 16	Overcast or rainy over Northern Spain and Western France, but fine along our southern coast. Temperature very low for the time of year; 50° F., with moderate northerly winds.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swift. D. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 17	Fog in Northern Spain and along the French coast of the English Channel; very cold, with moderate northerly winds.
A. House-Martin. B. Garden-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. D. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 18	Fine over the southern part of the Bay of Biscay and adjacent coasts; misty along the French shore of the English Channel. Temperature generally under 50° F., with moderate winds from the north.
A. House-Martin. B. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Pied Flycatcher. D. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 19	Fine and warmer over Northern Spain; temperature 60° F. at Lisbon. Fine, but very cold, over Western France and Southern England; temperature under 50° F., with moderate northerly winds.
A. House-Martin. B. Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift. D. Red-backed Shrike.	

May 20	Same as the previous day.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Garden-Warbler. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift. C. Whinchat. Reed-Warbler. D. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 21	Rainy, overcast, and gloomy: very cold, with slight north-easterly breezes over the whole of our area.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Sand-Martin. C. Whinchat.	
May 22	Overcast over the Bay of Biscay, English Channel, and adjacent shores of Spain, France, and England; cold with easterly breezes, except over the north coast of Spain, where it was warmer; temperature 60° F.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. B. Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Sand-Martin. Swift.	

May 23	Fog along the north coast of Spain and along both shores of the English Channel; slightly warmer; temperature about 55° F.; winds of moderate force circulating cyclonically round a shallow depression with its centre in the Bay of Biscay.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher. House-Martin. Common Sand-piper.	
B. Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler.	
C. Cuckoo.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	
May 24	Rainy, gloomy, overcast, and thundery, with a low temperature over our area; winds as on the previous day.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher.	
B. Swallow.	
May 25	Same as the previous day, with winds circulating cyclonically round a slight depression with its centre over Brittany.
A. House-Martin.	
B. Sedge-Warbler.	
May 26	Fine over Spain and Portugal, misty and foggy over Western France, the English Channel, and the south of England, with light variable airs; temperature everywhere under 60° F.
A. House-Martin.	
B. Sedge-Warbler.	
May 27	Fog along the northern coast of Spain; overcast, gloomy, and cold elsewhere.
May 28	Fine along the shores of the Bay of Biscay, but overcast over both coasts of the English Channel; temperature about 55° F., with moderate easterly airs.
May 29	Fine along the southern coast of the Bay of Biscay; elsewhere dull and cold, with easterly winds.
A. House-Martin.	
May 30	Fine along the southern coasts of the Bay of Biscay, foggy with cold rain along both shores of the English Channel, southerly airs in the extreme west of our area due to the approach of a depression from the Atlantic; wind still easterly over the eastern half of the English Channel.
May 31	Same as the previous day.
A. Spotted Fly-catcher.	*Note.*—The weather during the whole month was persistently foggy and gloomy over the Bay of Biscay, English Channel, and adjacent coasts, with abnormally low temperatures throughout.
B. Garden-Warbler.	

DETAILS OF THE CHIEF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE LIGHTS DURING THE SPRING OF 1907.

April 3.—Age of Moon, 5 days.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Blackbirds, female Wheatears, Willow-Warblers; migration not observed after 4.30 A.M. At 4 A.M. a gale from N.W. sprang up.

Leman and Ower L.V., Norfolk.

Large flight between 7.30 and 8.30 P.M. 3 Chaffinches and 14 Starlings killed.

Douglas Head, Isle of Man.

Fairly large migration of Thrushes, Larks, and Pipits at 3 A.M.

April 11.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from midnight till 4 A.M.

Hundreds of Chiffchaffs and Willow-Warblers and a few Blackbirds, Wheatears, Redstarts, Skylarks, Starlings, and Lapwings.

Haisboro', Norfolk.

Few Wheatears struck at 6.45 A.M.

Spurn Head, Yorkshire.

Migration of Golden Plover during the night, 2 killed.

Douglas Head, Isle of Man.

Small migration of Thrushes, Fieldfares, and Larks at 3 A.M., with many other small birds unidentified.

Night of
April 11–12.—New Moon.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Small migration of Wheatears, Redstarts, Willow-Warblers, Lapwings, and a few Blackbirds.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration started at 1 A.M. of 12th.

Few Wheatears and Redstarts, many Willow-Warblers and Chiffchaffs, a few Starlings, and one Lapwing.

April 13.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Small migration from midnight till 1 A.M.

Mostly Willow-Warblers and Chiffchaffs, a few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Wheatears, and Redstarts.

April 14.

Start Point, Devon.

Fairly large migration from 12.30 A.M. to 4 A.M.

Many Wheatears, Blackcaps, and Willow-Warblers, and a few Blackbirds and Starlings.

Outer Gabbard L.V., Suffolk.

A few Wheatears seen, and one killed.

Leman and Ower L.V., Norfolk.

Small flight at 3.15 A.M., two Fieldfares killed.

Spurn Head, Yorkshire.

A few birds passing all night, a Ring-Ouzel and two Redwings killed.

Night of
April 14–15.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Large migration, starting at 9 P.M., of female Wheatears and Willow-Warblers. Between 10 and 1 A.M., clear and no birds seen.

From 1 till 3.20 A.M. large migration of female Wheatears, Willow-Warblers, and Starlings, and a few Blackbirds and Redstarts.

39 Willow-Warblers, 18 Wheatears, and 9 Starlings killed.

Portland Bill, Dorset.

A moderate migration from 1 A.M. til daybreak.

Many Wheatears, Redstarts, Willow-Warblers, Wrynecks, and a Water-Rail.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Vast migration from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Hundreds of Wheatears, Redstarts, Willow-Warblers; a few Song-Thrushes, Nightingales, Blackcaps, Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Grasshopper-Warblers, Tree-Pipits, Sand-Martins, Wrynecks, Starlings, and one Swallow.

Night of
April 15–16.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Small migration of female Wheatears, Willow-Warblers, Starlings, and Wagtails ? sp. Starlight at 2.30 A.M. and no more birds seen.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Fairly large migration from 1 A.M. to 4 A.M. of 16th.

Many Willow-Wrens and Starlings, and a few Chiffchaffs, Tree-Pipits, and Skylarks.

Spurn Head, Yorkshire.

A few birds seen at 3 A.M. Song-Thrush killed.

Night of
April 19–20.—First quarter of Moon.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Small migration of Bramblings and White Wagtails.

Douglas Head, Isle of Man.

Small migration of Song-Thrushes and Greenfinches at 5 A.M.

April 21.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from 12 to 4 A.M. Mostly Willow-Warblers and Chiffchaffs, a few Wheatears, Redstarts, and Whitethroats.

Spurn Head, Yorkshire.

1 Dunlin killed.

April 22.

Dungeness, Kent.

Fairly large migration flying north at 2 A.M. Hundreds of Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers.

Spurn Head, Yorkshire.

Few birds passed between 8 P.M. and daybreak. Redwing killed.

Douglas Head, Isle of Man.

Small migration at 10 P.M. of Greenfinches and other small birds, unidentified.

April 24.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Small migration of Wheatears. Birds only struck during the few clear intervals of a foggy night.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from 12 to 2 A.M., consisting of many Willow-Warblers, several Wheatears, Redstarts, Swallows, Martins, Cuckoos, and Dunlin.

April 26.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Small migration, from 12 P.M. till daybreak, of Wheatears and Willow-Warblers.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration, from 12 P.M. till daybreak, of Willow-Warblers. None struck, owing to the moonlight.

The Moon was full on the 28th of April.

Night of
May 5–6.—Last quarter of the Moon on the 4th.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Migration started at 10 P.M. and consisted chiefly of Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers, together with a few Wheatears. No birds were seen during the clear intervals.

Portland Bill, Devon.

Migration lasted from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M.

Large numbers of Whitethroats were recorded.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from 10 P.M. on the 5th till daylight on the 6th.

Many Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers; a few Wheatears, Redstarts, Blackcaps, and Skylarks.

Dungeness, Kent.

Fairly large migration seen, but the only birds killed were Sedge-Warblers. Very few struck the lantern.

Night of
May 6–7.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Migration started at 11.20 P.M. and continued till 3.25 A.M. Wheatears, Whitethroats, and Sedge-Warblers were fairly numerous.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from 10.30 P.M. on the 6th till 4 A.M. on the 7th, consisting of great numbers of Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers; a few Whinchats, Redstarts, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, and Dunlins.

Haisboro', Norfolk.

Two Sedge-Warblers and two Whitethroats sent. No remarks as to the number of birds or the time of the migration.

Douglas Head, Isle of Man.

A few Whitethroats at midnight and a "great rush" of Sand- and House-Martins at dawn.

Night of
May 10–11.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Migration started at 11 P.M. and lasted till 3.15 A.M.

Small numbers of Wheatears, Whinchats, Whitethroats, Sedge-Warblers and Swallows.

No birds were seen during the clear intervals.

Night of
May 11–12.—New Moon.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Small migration of Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers, together with a few Wheatears. Migration started at 9 P.M. and lasted till 3.10 A.M. No birds were seen during the clear intervals.

May 13.

Start Point, Devon.

Fairly large migration from 12.15 A.M. till 2 A.M.

Many Lesser Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from 12 P.M. till 3 A.M., was at its height at 2 A.M.

Many Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers; few Willow-Warblers, Tree-Pipits, Spotted Flycatchers, and Turtle-Doves.

Night of
May 14–15.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Very large migration starting at 10.30 P.M. and increasing till 2.30 A.M., when it cleared and only a few birds were seen.

Hundreds of Wheatears, Whinchats, Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Wood-Wrens, Sedge-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, Sandpipers ? sp. Several Turtle-Doves and a Hawk ? sp.

Start Point, Devon.

Very large migration starting at 10 P.M. and lasting till 2.30 A.M.

Large numbers of Wheatears, Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers, some Land-Rails and Turtle-Doves.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Very large migration from midnight till 3 A.M

Hundreds of Whitethroats, Lesser Whitethroats (15 killed), Garden-Warblers (23 killed), Sedge-Warblers (34 killed), Spotted Flycatchers; many Whinchats, Blackcaps, Willow-Warblers, and Wood-Warblers; several Wheatears, Turtle-Doves, Dunlins, and Whimbrel; a few Reed-Warblers, Pied Flycatchers, House-Martins, and Tree-Pipits.

May 16.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Fairly large migration from 12 P.M. till 3 A.M.

Many Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Willow-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers; few Lesser Whitethroats, Turtle-Doves, Spotted Flycatchers, one House-Martin and one Quail.

Spurn Head, Yorkshire.

Many small birds seen about 1 A.M., but the only bird killed was a Sedge-Warbler.

May 17.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Fairly large migration from 1 to 3 A.M.

Many Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers; and a few Whinchats, Lesser Whitethroats, Wood-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, and Starlings.

May 20.—First quarter of the Moon.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Fairly large migration between 1 and 2 A.M.

Many Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers, and Spotted Flycatchers; and a few Whinchats, Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, Wood-Warblers, Reed-Warblers, one Starling, one Red-backed Shrike, and one Wheatear.

May 21.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large migration from 12 P.M. till 3 A.M.

Many Whinchats, Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers, and a few Wheatears, Lesser Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, and Wood-Warblers.

May 22.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Fairly large migration, but not many killed owing to the moonlight.

Many Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers; several Willow-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers; a few Lesser Whitethroats.

Night of
May 23.

Eddystone, Cornwall.

Fairly large migration starting at 1.30 A.M. and increasing till 3 A.M., when the weather cleared.

Many Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers, and Sandpipers ? sp.; several Turtle-Doves and Cuckoos.

The Moon was full on the 27th of May.

May 31.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A fairly large migration from 12 to 1 A.M., when the moon rose, and no more were observed.

Several Garden-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers.

F. G. Penrose, *Chairman.*
C. B. Rickett.
C. B. Ticehurst.
N. F. Ticehurst.
J. L. Bonhote, *Secretary.*

THE RING-OUZEL.

Turdus torquatus L.

The earliest record of this species was that of a bird seen in Yorkshire on the 21st of March; single specimens were recorded from Essex and Somersetshire, respectively, on the 23rd, and from Devonshire on the 25th, and, on the same day, "many" were recorded from Dumfriess-shire, while one was seen in Lancashire on the 26th.

The species was noted as "resident" in Breconshire and Yorkshire on the 29th. On the 1st of April there were many in Devonshire and "numbers" in Cheshire; but these latter were apparently merely passing through, as they had disappeared on the following day.

The appearance of the species was first recorded in Westmoreland on the 3rd of April, and in Cumberland on the 7th.

One was killed on the 14th at Spurn Head light, and on the 27th one was seen flying about that neighbourhood. Ring-Ouzels were also noted at a Norfolk light. These were the only records relating to this species received from the lighthouses. On the 15th–18th, and on the 22nd, there was apparently a migratory movement in Somerset.

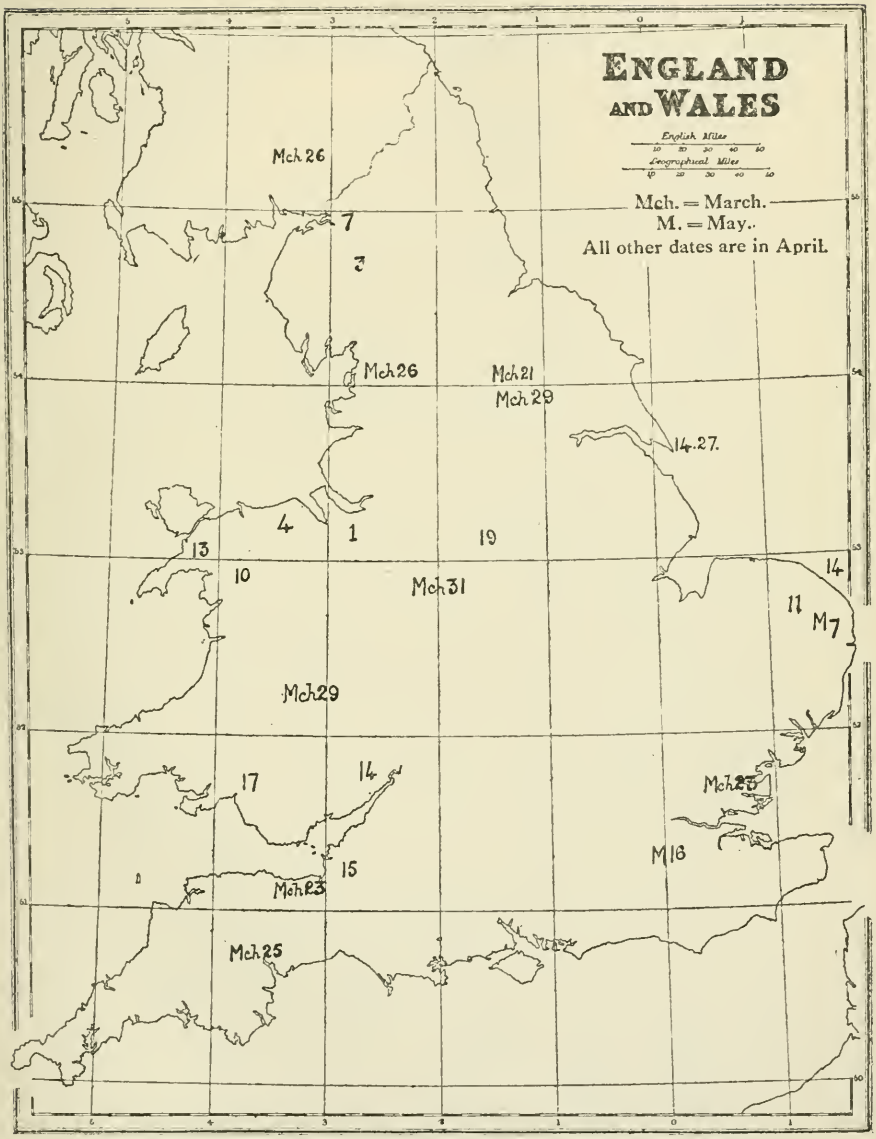
In Montgomeryshire the species was common on the 29th of April.

A nest with four eggs was found in Yorkshire on the 5th of May, and four young were seen in Merionethshire on the 16th. During this same period a few migratory birds were still passing through the south-eastern and eastern counties.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 21. Yorkshire.
„ 23. Somerset, Essex.
„ 25. Devon, Somerset, Dumfries (many).
„ 26. Lancashire.
„ 28. Devon (several), Yorkshire.
„ 29. Somerset, Brecon and Yorkshire (resident).
„ 31. Brecon, Staffordshire.
April 1. Devon and Cheshire (many).
„ 3. Westmoreland.
„ 4. Denbigh.
„ 7. Cumberland.
„ 8. Yorkshire (many).
„ 10. Merioneth.
„ 11. Norfolk, Lancashire.
„ 13. Carnarvon.
„ 14. Norfolk lights, Yorkshire lights, Monmouth.
„ 15–16. Somerset.
„ 17. Somerset, Glamorgan.
„ 18. Somerset, Glamorgan.
„ 19. Derby.
„ 20. Cheshire.
„ 22. Somerset.
„ 24. Cornwall.
„ 26. Merioneth.
„ 27. Yorkshire lights.
„ 28. Denbigh.
„ 29. Montgomery.
May 5. Radnor, Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„ 6. Derby (resident).
„ 7. Norfolk.
„ 8. Glamorgan.
„ 11. Devon, Cumberland (many).
„ 15. Radnor (nest with eggs).
„ 16. Surrey, Merioneth (nest with young).

RING-OUZEL.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
Mch. = March.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
Mch 26
7
3
Mch 26
Mch 21
Mch 29
14.27.
4
1
19
13
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Mch 31
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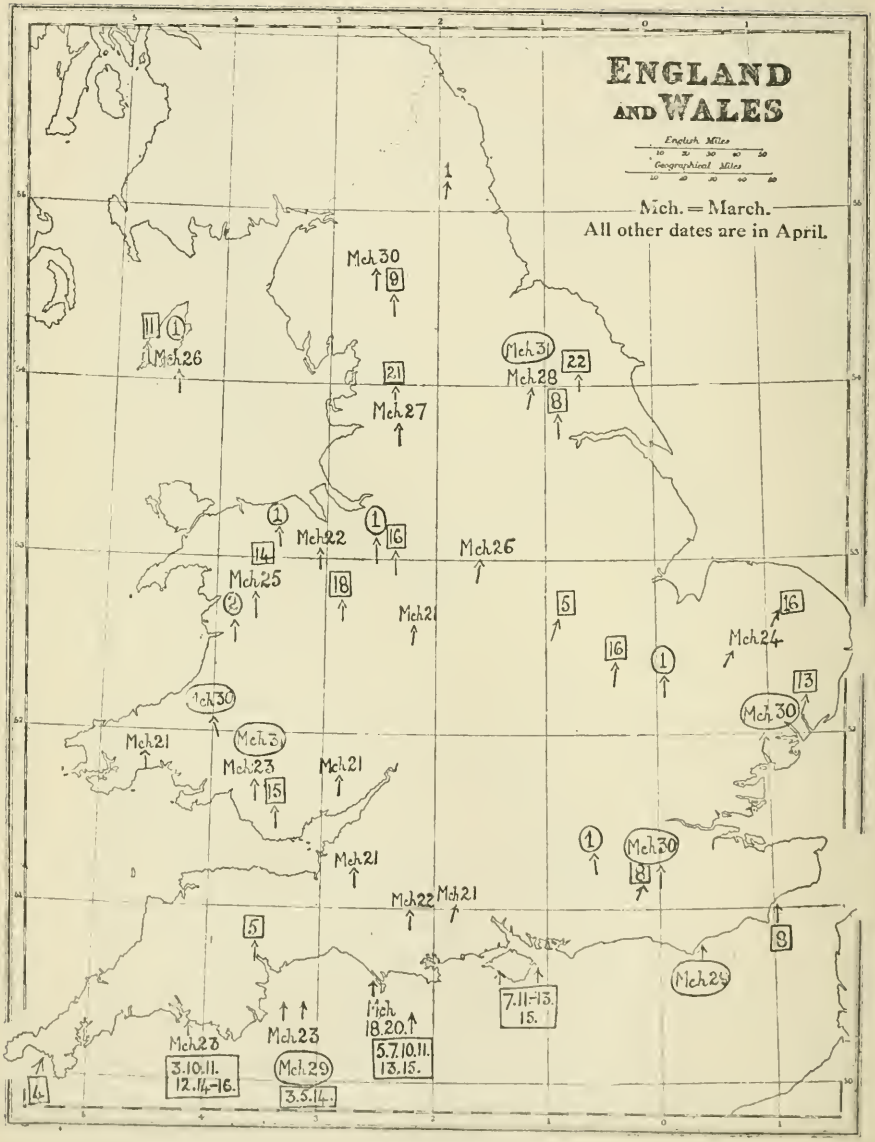
11
M7
Mch 29
17
14
Mch 25
15
M 18
Mch 23
Mch 25

WHEATEAR.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
Mch. = March.
All other dates are in April.
Mch30
9
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22
Mch28
8
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14
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Mch26
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Mch28
7.11-13.
15.
Mch
18.20.1
5.7.10.11.
13.15.
Mch23
3.10.11.
12.14-16.
Mch23
Mch29
3.5.14.
14

THE WHEATEAR.

Saxicola œnanthe (L.).

A few stragglers were reported from Kent and Essex on March the 14th and 16th, and from Somerset on the 17th, but the majority must have passed rapidly northwards, as many were recorded in Dumfries on the 19th.

The species was noted at the Portland Bill light, Dorset, on the 18th, but the immigration was apparently only a very small one. A slightly larger wave occurred on the 20th, birds being noted both at the Hanois light, Channel Islands, and at the Dorset lights. There is some evidence to show that this immigration passed on, as an increase in numbers was noted in Staffordshire and Pembrokeshire on the following day, but had disappeared again by the 22nd. Another immigration took place in Devon on the 23rd, when a migratory flock was noted in Glamorgan passing northwards. Some of these birds appear to have spread over the southern counties, while others were noted in Norfolk, Yorkshire and Cheshire.

Some reached Merioneth on the 25th, the Isle of Man on the 26th, and Lancashire on the 27th, while an increase in numbers in Yorkshire was reported on the 28th, but the birds do not seem to have remained there.

On the 29th a slight increase in numbers was noted in Devon and Sussex. The western portion of these apparently followed in the track of their predecessors, being noted in Wales on the 30th and in the Isle of Man, Cheshire and Yorkshire on the 31st, while some reached Northumberland on the same day.

Between the 3rd and 14th of April small parties kept on arriving every night on the south coast of England. These were the forerunners of a great immigration which occurred

on the 14th and 15th. The line of this immigration extended, as far as our evidence goes, from the Eddystone light, Cornwall, to St. Catherine's light, Hants.

On April the 6th a small flock was observed at the Leman and Owers lights, Norfolk, but there is no evidence to show in what direction they were going; another small flock noted at the Haisboro' light, Norfolk, apparently arrived from the east and continued westwards. On the 14th small flocks were seen at the Norfolk and Essex lights, but evidence as o the direction of their flight is lacking.

On April the 15th, between midnight and daybreak, a large immigration took place on the south coast, and the returns from the Eddystone, Portland Bill, and St. Catherine's lights showed that hundreds of Wheatears passed into the country. Nearly all these birds belonged to the smaller race, but some taken at the Hants light belonged to the larger form.

On April the 16th at the Eddystone light, and on the 21st at St. Catherine's light, smaller flights consisting of individuals of both the larger and the smaller race were observed; while on the 24th, at the Eddystone light, only the larger race was seen and, at St. Catherine's, only the smaller race. On the 26th a rather larger flight was observed at the Dorset lights, and after April the 24th all the wings sent from the lights belonged to the larger race only.

As by this time the species was fairly well distributed, these immigrations cannot be traced with accuracy, but Wheatears became generally more numerous, especially in the north and north-west. Many had settled down in Suffolk and Yorkshire by the 22nd, and in Devon, Montgomery, and Staffordshire by the 29th, while nesting was reported in Merioneth and Norfolk on the 25th.

On May the 4th birds of the larger race were recorded from the Bishop's Rock light, Scilly Isles; the next day numbers were noted in Yorkshire, and on the night of May the 5th there was a large immigration on the south coast, birds being taken both at the Cornwall and Hants lights, while the larger race was noted in Kent and Sussex,

so that probably this immigration was entirely composed of individuals of that form.

On the nights of the 6th, 10th, and 11th of May other smaller flights were recorded from the Eddystone light.

On the night of the 15th another large immigration was noted at the Cornwall, Devon, and Hants lights, the flocks including individuals of many other species.

On the 16th, 20th, and 21st a few were recorded with large flights of many other species at St. Catherine's light.

It is almost impossible to trace the movements of these various immigrations, but there is some evidence to show that they spread over the country and passed northwards.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 14. Kent.
,, 16. Essex.
,, 17. Somerset, Kent.
,, 18. Dorset light, Dorset, Kent, Norfolk.
,, 19. Dumfries (many).
,, 20. Channel Islands light, Dorset light, Kent, Sussex.
,, 21. Hants, Somerset, Pembroke (many), Staffordshire.
,, 22. Hants, Surrey, Wilts, Denbigh.
,, 23. Cornwall, Devon (many), Dorset, Glamorgan, Wilts, Surrey, Sussex, Kent.
,, 24. Cornwall, Berks, Middlesex, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Cheshire.
,, 25. Devon (few), Somerset, Norfolk, Merioneth.
,, 26. Kent, Oxford, Derby, Radnor, Isle of Man.
,, 27. Pembroke (many), Wilts, Norfolk, Lancashire.
,, 28. Kent (decrease), Shropshire, Yorkshire (many), Isle of Man.
,, 29. Cornwall, Devon (few), Sussex (many), Brecon (few), Cardigan.
,, 30. Dorset, Sussex (decrease), Surrey, Suffolk, Cardigan (several), Merioneth, Cheshire, Cumberland.

March 31. Suffolk (few), Yorkshire (many), Glamorgan, Staffordshire.

April 1. Devon (several), Glamorgan, Berks, Surrey, Norfolk, Cambridge, Cheshire, Denbigh, Isle of Man (many), Northumberland.

„ 2. Dorset, Glamorgan, Merioneth.

„ 3. Cornwall and Devon lights, Kent, Somerset, Essex.

„ 4. Scilly Islands light, Wilts, Merioneth, Yorkshire (several).

„ 5. Dorset lights, Devon (many), Notts.

„ 6. Norfolk lights, Cumberland.

„ 7. Hants and Dorset lights, Cumberland (slight increase).

„ 8. Cornwall, Kent (increase), Surrey, Yorkshire (numerous).

„ 9. Devon, Cumberland (further increase).

„ 10. Cornwall and Dorset lights.

„ 11. Cornwall, Dorset, Hants and Norfolk lights, Surrey, Isle of Man.

„ 12. Cornwall and Hants lights.

„ 13. Dorset and Hants lights, Suffolk (few).

„ 14. Cornwall, Devon, Norfolk, and Essex lights, Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Merioneth (increase). Cheshire, Isle of Man.

„ 15. Cornwall, Dorset, Hants, and Norfolk lights, Somerset, Wilts, Glamorgan (increase), Merioneth and Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 16. Cornwall lights, Bedford (few), Norfolk (increase), Glamorgan (decrease), Cheshire.

„ 17. Somerset, Suffolk, Norfolk (decrease).

„ 18. Shropshire.

„ 21. Hants lights, Cornwall, Cambridge (many), Lancashire.

„ 22. Kent (slight increase). Suffolk (well distributed), Derby, Yorkshire (many).

„ 23. Devon (few).

„ 24. Cornwall and Hants lights, Wilts, Hereford.

April 25. Isle of Man, Norfolk (many nesting), Merioneth (building).
„ 26. Dorset lights.
„ 27. Sussex, Berks, Oxford.
„ 28. Somerset, Kent (increase), Surrey (few), Herts, Cambridge.
„ 29. Devon (breeding), Suffolk (many), Staffordshire (usual numbers), Montgomery and Merioneth (slight increase).
„ 30. Glamorgan (slight increase), Suffolk (few), Derby.
May 1. Berks.
„ 2. Glamorgan (increase).
„ 3. Glamorgan (decrease).
„ 4. Herts, Radnor.
„ 5. Suffolk (full clutches of eggs), Radnor (nest nearly finished), Yorkshire (many).
„ 6. Cornwall and Hants lights, Sussex (many), Kent (many: nesting), Norfolk (increase), Derby (settled), Cheshire.
„ 7. Cornwall lights.
„ 8. Merioneth.
„ 9. Hants (nest nearly finished), Middlesex, Glamorgan.
„ 11. Cornwall lights, Cardigan, Isle of Man (many).
„ 12. Cornwall lights, Sussex (increase: nest with 5 eggs), Essex (nesting), Buckingham, Isle of Man.
„ 15. Cornwall, Devon, and Hants lights, Glamorgan, Merioneth.
„ 16. Hants lights.
„ 18. Isle of Man (slight increase).
„ 19. Radnor (many).
„ 20. Hants lights, Shropshire (few), Norfolk (increase).
„ 21. Hants lights.
„ 24. Suffolk (nest with young).
„ 25. Kent (nest with 6 eggs).

THE WHINCHAT.

Pratincola rubetra (L.).

The arrival of this species took place later than usual in 1907, and the first record is that of a single bird observed in Dorset on the 5th of April. With the exception of a few stragglers, it was not until the first week in May that the Whinchat reached this country in numbers.

The *first* real immigration began about the 5th of May, when the species was recorded from Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Middlesex, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, Cardigan and Merioneth. On the 7th it was noted at the Hampshire lights, while many had reached Yorkshire, and during the next three or four days it gradually increased in numbers all over the country except in the north-west. Attention may here be drawn to the record of a single bird which was seen at sea some distance south-west of Scilly on the 12th. It was probably a straggler, as the species usually arrives in this country on the eastern portion of the south coast.

Another immigration was noted at the Hampshire and Cornwall lights on the 15th of May, and a further immigration took place in Hampshire and Kent on the 20th and 21st. The records, however, do not enable us to trace these movements any further.

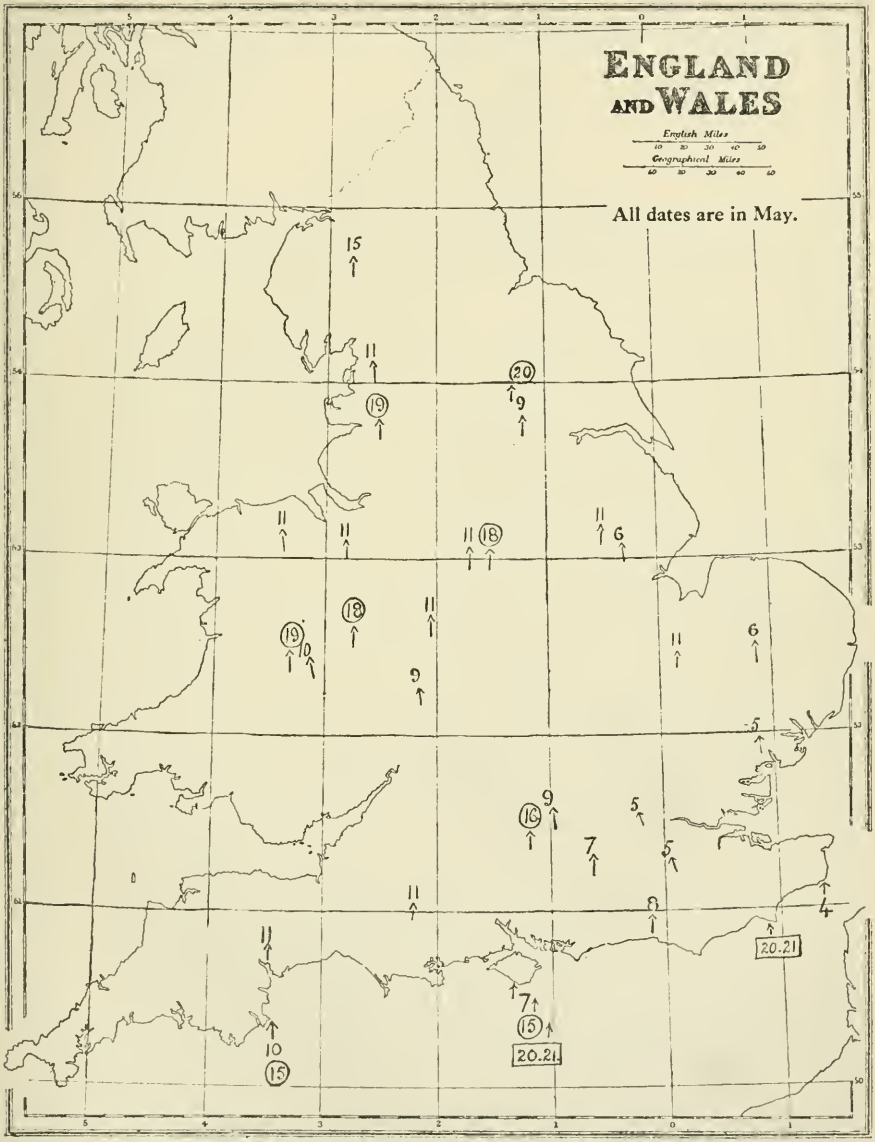
The first nest was reported from Radnor on the 19th of May, and another nest with eggs was found in Derbyshire on the 21st.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	5.	Dorset.
,,	13.	Suffolk.
,,	14.	Suffolk.
,,	17.	Hertford.
,,	21.	Carnarvon.
,,	22–28.	Glamorgan (several).
,,	23.	Devon, Somerset.
,,	26.	Leicester.
,,	28.	Oxford, Herts.
May	3.	Worcester, Yorkshire (few).
,,	4.	Kent.
,,	5.	Surrey, Middlesex, Suffolk, Merioneth.
,,	6.	Somerset, Wilts, Kent, Norfolk, Lincoln, Cardigan.
,,	7.	Hants lights, Berks, Glamorgan, Worcester, Yorkshire (many).
,,	8.	Sussex, Worcester, Shropshire, Cheshire.
,,	9–13.	Yorkshire (gradual increase),
,,	9.	Oxford, Worcester (several), Norfolk, Lincoln.
,,	10.	Devon lights, Berks, Radnor.
,,	11.	Devon, Wilts, Herts, Cambridge, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Derby, Lincoln, Denbigh Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire (increase).
,,	12.	"Five hours south-west of Scilly" at sea, Sussex, Surrey, Oxford, Cambridge, Cheshire, Lancashire.
,,	13.	Suffolk (very scarce), Staffordshire, Lancashire
,,	14.	Sussex.
,,	15.	Devon and Hants lights, Surrey, Shropshire (few), Staffordshire, Cumberland (few).
,,	16.	Oxford.
,,	17.	Derby.
,,	18.	Kent, Derby (slight increase).
,,	19.	Radnor (many), Lancashire, Cumberland.

May 20. Hants lights, Kent, Berks, Shropshire (settled), Derby (further increase), Yorkshire (increase).
„ 21. Hants lights, Kent, Derby (nest with eggs), Staffordshire (nesting).
„ 25. Cheshire.
„ 26. Herts.
„ 27. Kent.
„ 30. Hants.
„ 31. Denbigh (nesting).

WHINCHAT.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
All dates are in May.
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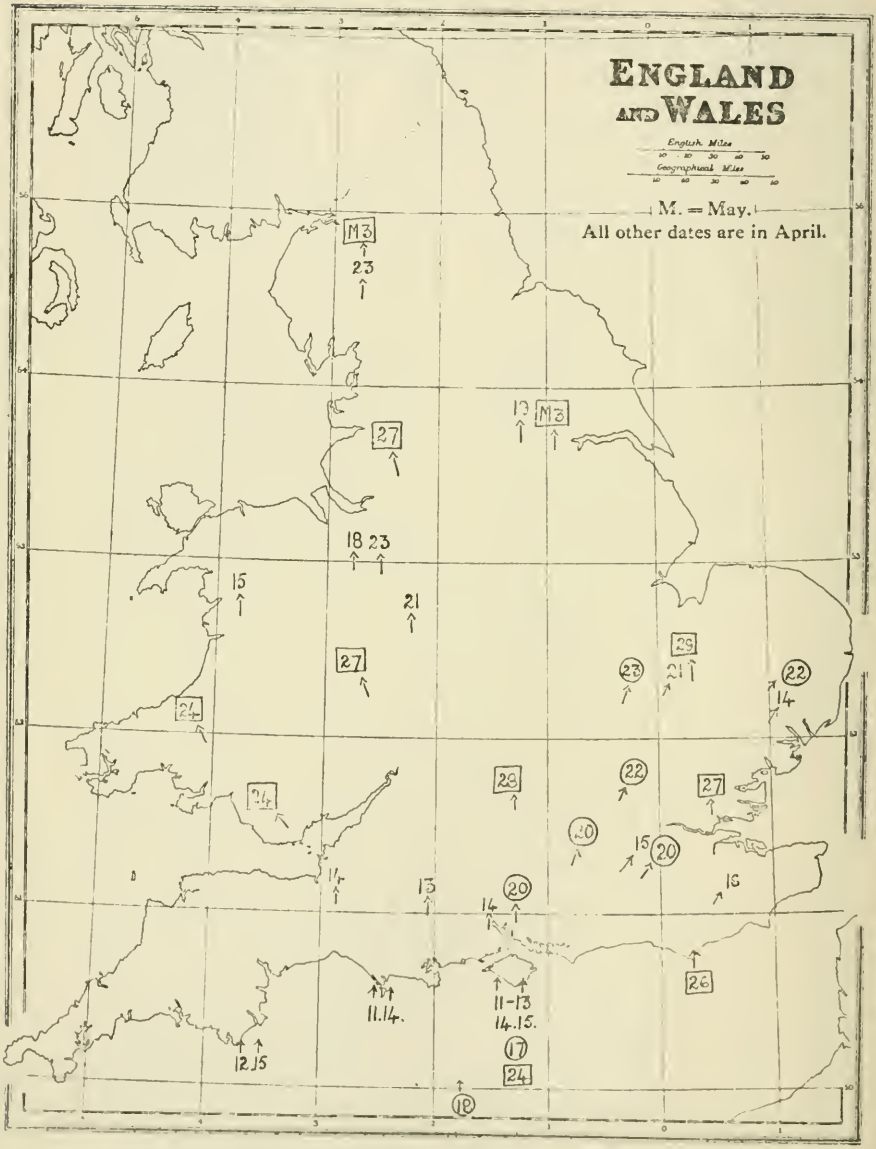
20.21

REDSTART.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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M3
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11-13
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12.15
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26

THE REDSTART.

Ruticilla phœnicurus (L.).

A FEW individuals were recorded from Sussex, Kent and Essex during the last week in March and the first week in April.

On April the 9th many were seen in Yorkshire, but there was no evidence to show by which route they had reached that county; they were probably on their way north, as only one bird was reported from there on the following day and no more were observed until April the 19th.

The *first* immigration began on April the 11th, when an extensive flight, commencing at the Dorset and Hants lights and extending westwards to the Devon lights, continued to arrive during the early hours of April the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, the largest numbers being observed on the latter date.

This flight, which though prolonged did not include many individuals, spread through the southern counties of Somerset, Wilts, Hants and Surrey, and was noticed as far north as Merioneth and Cheshire on the west, and Suffolk on the east.

The next immigration was a small one and was recorded from the Hants lights on April the 17th, and from the Channel Island lights on April the 18th.

On April the 21st a few Redstarts were recorded as arriving at the Hants lights, and between the 22nd and 28th there appears to have been a gradual increase in the south-east.

The *fourth* immigration reached the Hants lights on April the 24th and Sussex on the 26th. These birds must

have passed on in a north-westerly direction, as an increase was noted in Cardigan, Glamorgan, Hereford, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. This was apparently the most numerous immigration of this species.

On the 7th and 8th of May another immigratory wave of Redstarts was reported from the Hants lights, in company with large flights of seven other species. It is possible that further "waves" may have reached this country, as the numbers from the midland and western counties continued to fluctuate during the next ten days, but as no birds were recorded from the coast, no definite movements could be traced.

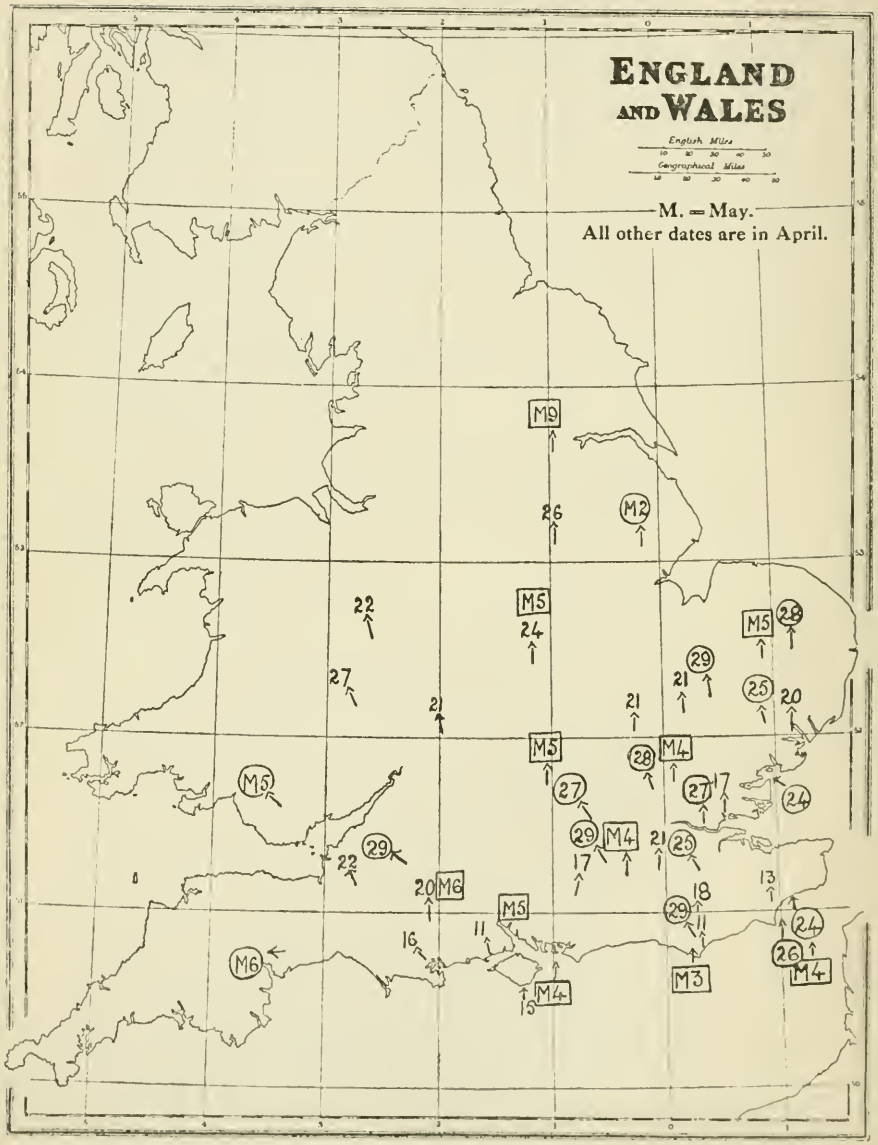
Nesting began on the 9th of May and became general during the following week, the first eggs being recorded on the 11th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 28. Kent.
April 5. Essex.
„ 6. Sussex.
„ 10. Worcester, Yorkshire.
„ 11. Dorset and Hants lights.
„ 12. Devon and Hants lights.
„ 13. Hants lights, Wilts.
„ 14. Dorset lights, Hants, Somerset, Suffolk, Cheshire.
„ 15. Devon, Hants and Dorset lights, Surrey, Merioneth.
„ 16. Kent (passing), Suffolk.
„ 17. Hants lights.
„ 18. Channel Island lights, Cheshire.
„ 19. Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„ 20. Hants, Surrey, Berks, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„ 21. Hants lights, Cambridge, Staffordshire.
„ 22. Herts, Merioneth.
„ 22–28. Suffolk (increase daily).
„ 23. Wilts, Surrey, Bedford, Cheshire (few), Westmoreland.

April 24. Hants lights, Devon, Glamorgan, Cardigan, Merioneth.
„ 26. Sussex (many), Cardigan, Yorkshire.
„ 27. Sussex (decrease), Essex, Glamorgan, Merioneth (decrease), Hereford, Lancashire.
„ 28. Kent, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge.
„ 29. Devon, Radnor, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cambridge (few), Derby.
May 2. Sussex (passing).
„ 3. Cumberland, Yorkshire (slight increase).
„ 4. Oxford, Merioneth (increase), Yorkshire (many).
„ 5. Somerset, Worcester (full numbers), Cardigan (passing), Leicester, Derby, Merioneth (decrease), Cheshire, Lancashire.
„ 6. Hants lights, Somerset, Wilts, Staffordshire, Merioneth (slight increase), Cheshire (full numbers), Yorkshire.
„ 7. Hants lights, Oxford.
„ 8. Somerset, Berks (slight increase), Merioneth (decrease).
„ 9. Worcester (increase : nesting).
„ 10. Yorkshire (increase).
„ 11. Derby (many), Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„ 12. Kent and Suffolk (nest with eggs).
„ 13. Gloucester (few), Radnor (nest with eggs), Shropshire (few), Cambridge (full numbers), Derby (many).
„ 18. Suffolk (nest with eggs).
„ 19. Radnor (increase).
„ 20. Berks (fairly numerous), Shropshire, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 21. Radnor (decrease), Staffordshire, Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„ 22. Bedford and Derby (nesting), Lancashire.
„ 24. Wilts (nesting), Cumberland.
„ 29. Derby (nest with young).

NIGHTINGALE.



THE NIGHTINGALE.

Daulias luscinia (L.).

On April the 11th several Nightingales were reported from Hampshire and one from Sussex ; and on the 13th one was recorded from Kent. Three Nightingales were observed at St. Catherine's light on April the 15th, and during the next few days this species seems to have arrived in small numbers in the south-eastern counties, as records came from Surrey, Berks, Bedford, Cambridge, Essex and Suffolk. A few were also recorded to the west of the Isle of Wight ; one on the 16th from Dorset, one on the 20th from Wilts, one on the 21st from Worcester, and one each on the 22nd from Somerset and Shropshire respectively. From the 24th onwards a general increase was noted in the southern and home-counties and records were sent in from Hereford, Leicester, Notts and Norfolk.

A fresh immigration reached our shores during the first week in May, arriving along the eastern half of the southern coast, and on May the 6th full numbers were reported from Hants, while the records from the western counties of Devon, Somerset and Wilts showed a general increase.

It is probable that the species was fairly established, even in the extreme limits of its range, by the first week in May, and that the birds spread from Kent, Sussex and Hampshire to the north and north-west, as the following records indicate :—

May 3rd. Suffolk, Oxford.
May 4th. Berks, Herts, Derby.
May 5th. Oxford, Norfolk, Leicester, Glamorgan.

Fresh arrivals appear to have reached our coasts during the second fortnight in May, as increased numbers were observed in Kent, Sussex and Essex on the 11th, though no birds were reported from any of the lighthouses.

The first nest was found in Sussex on May the 6th, but no others were recorded till about ten days later. Between the 17th and the end of the month many nests were recorded, and young birds were found in Suffolk on the 29th.

As in the previous year, a few outlying birds bred in Devon and Glamorgan ; and it is worthy of note that the species again visited the neighbourhood of Exeter, where it arrived on the 6th of May, a nest being found by Mr. Rousham on the 24th.

All the specimens examined during the month of April proved to be male birds.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 11. Hants (several), Sussex.
„ 13. Kent.
„ 15. Hants lights.
„ 16. Dorset.
„ 17. Berks, Essex.
„ 18. Hants, Sussex.
„ 20. Wilts, Suffolk.
„ 21. Surrey, Bedford, Cambridge, Worcester.
„ 22. Somerset, Shropshire.
„ 23. Surrey, Worcester (increase).
„ 24. Kent (slight increase), Essex, Leicester.
„ 25 Surrey, Suffolk.
„ 26. Kent (slight further increase), Notts.
„ 27. Essex (slight further increase), Bucks, Hereford.
„ 28. Herts, Norfolk.
„ 29. Sussex, Somerset, Berks, Cambridge (slight increase).
„ 30. Hants.

May 2. Lincoln.
„ 3. Sussex (increase), Oxford, Suffolk (slight increase).
„ 4. Kent, Hants, Berks and Herts (increase), Derby.
„ 5. Glamorgan, Oxford and Norfolk (slight increase), Leicester.
„ 6. Sussex (nest), Hants (increase), Wilts (slight increase), Somerset, Devon, Notts.
„ 7. Berks, Essex (increase).
„ 8. Devon, Surrey (slight increase), Middlesex, Suffolk (increase).
„ 9. Oxford (increase), Bucks, Yorkshire.
„ 11. Sussex, Kent and Essex (further increase).
„ 13. Dorset, Berks (resident), Gloucester (few), S. Shropshire (several).
„ 15. Lincoln.
„ 17. Surrey (nest with eggs).
„ 18. Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„ 19. Dorset, Lancashire, Berks (nest with eggs).
„ 24. Devon (nest).
„ 29. Suffolk (nest with young).
„ 31. Sussex (nest with young).

THE WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia cinerea Bechst.

At the end of March and in the beginning of April a few stragglers arrived in the west: on March the 30th two were observed in Glamorgan, and on April the 1st four were seen in Denbigh and one in Cornwall.

There were records from Derby on the 2nd, from Dorset and Herts on the 6th, and from Kent and Essex on the 8th and 11th respectively.

The first record from the lights was on the 15th, when a number of Whitethroats were noted amongst the great immigration at St. Catherine's, Hants; a smaller lot was observed there on the 21st.

On the 22nd a large immigration arrived on the south-east coast and many were seen at Dungeness light, Kent.

Land records were very few, even at this date, and were mostly from the southern counties, though stragglers had reached Yorkshire on the 23rd, and by the 28th a few were scattered through most of the southern and midland counties. On the 29th there was a marked increase in Kent, Suffolk, Cambridge and Nottingham, on the 3rd of May in Somerset, and on the 4th in Kent, Essex, Shropshire and Cheshire.

On the 4th of May Whitethroats made their first recorded appearance on the Isle of Man and were also noted at the Spurn Head light, S.E. Yorkshire, but there was no evidence to show whether they were emigrants or not: the same remark applies to a few birds recorded from the Haisboro' and Cromer lights, Norfolk, on the following night.

On the night of May the 5th the first large immigration

reached our southern shores, and many birds were seen at the Cornwall, Dorset and Hants lights, while there was a marked increase in the number of Whitethroats observed in many of the southern and midland counties.

On the 7th about twenty were recorded from the Eddystone light, Cornwall, and a large number were observed in the Isle of Man—most probably a portion of those noted in the south on the previous day. An increase was also reported from Yorkshire, and the species was recorded from Cumberland for the first time that season.

On the 10th and 12th small immigrations were noted at the Eddystone light, and a rather larger one was reported on the following night.

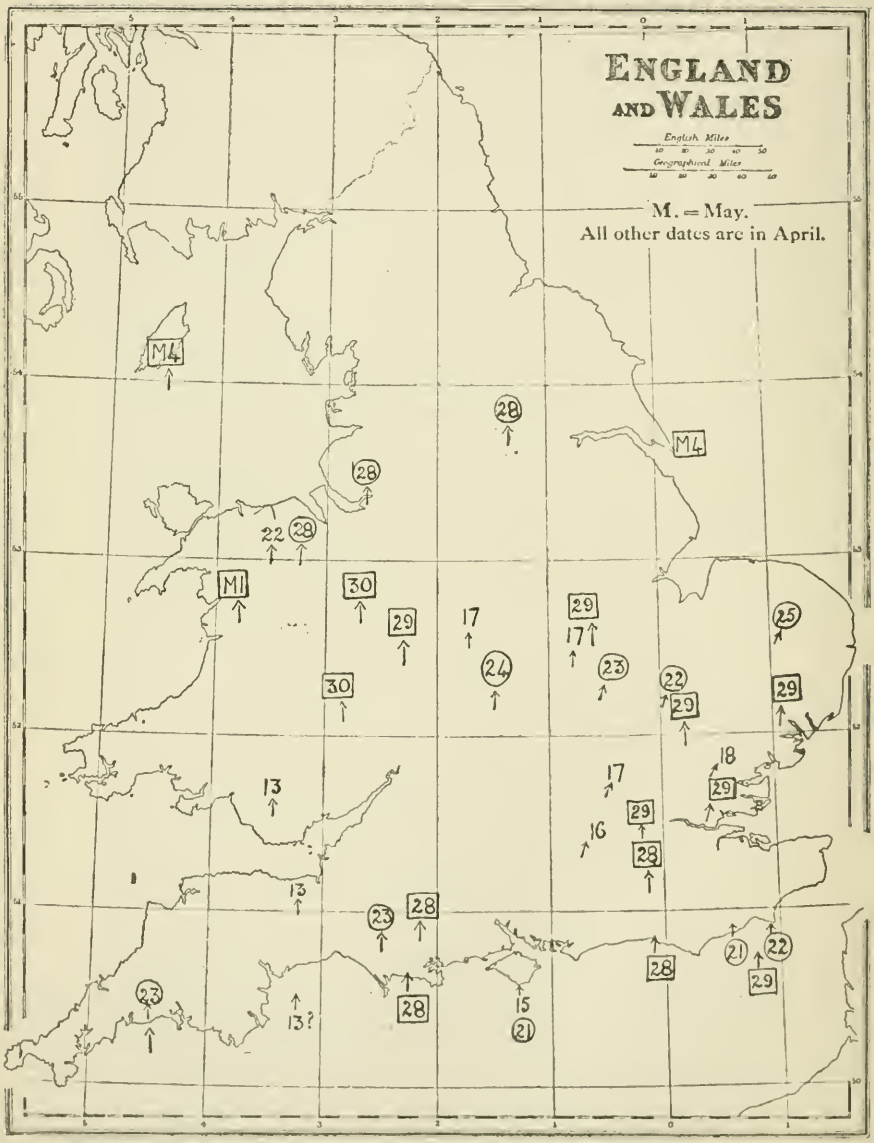
On the 13th the species was numerous at the Hants lights, and on the 14th some individuals were observed there.

There is evidence to show that during the week of the 8th–14th the Whitethroat became much more numerous in many of the counties and that it spread northwards, for on the 10th there was an increase in Cumberland and it was recorded for the first time from Northumberland ; on the 11th there was an increase in Derby, Lincoln and Yorkshire, and on the 12th in Lancashire and N.E. Yorkshire.

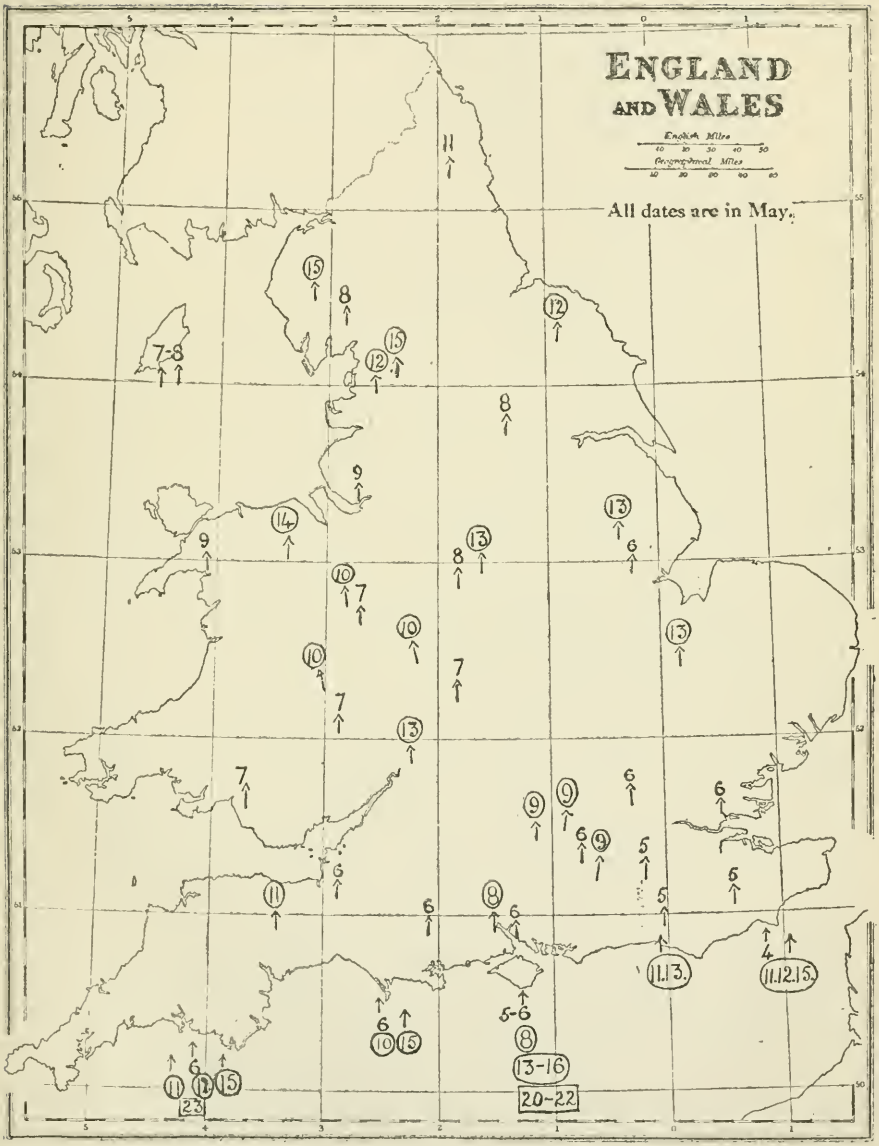
On May the 15th another large immigration reached our southern shores and many Whitethroats were recorded from the Cornwall, Devon and Hants lights, and many were again observed at the Hants light on the 16th. Subsequently, an increase was noted on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, when further large immigrations of Whitethroats were recorded at the Hants light, and on the 23rd at the Eddystone light. The movements of these birds cannot be traced.

The first nests reported are from Sussex on May the 3rd and from Hampshire on May the 8th. Nesting did not become general until the 17th of May, and it thus seems probable that, as in the case of the Willow-Warbler, those immigrants which arrive in the country in the middle of May do not remain in the south, but pass onwards to more northern nesting-grounds.

WHITETHROAT. Map 1.



WHITETHROAT. Map 2.



March	29.	Leicester.
„	30.	Glamorgan.
April	1.	Cornwall, Denbigh.
„	2.	Derby.
„	6.	Dorset, Herts.
„	8.	Kent.
„	10.	Denbigh.
„	11.	Essex.
„	13.	Somerset, Glamorgan.
„	14.	Essex.
„	15.	Hants lights.
„	16.	Berks.
„	17.	Bucks, Herts, Notts, Derby.
„	18.	Essex.
„	20.	Hants, Surrey.
„	21.	Hants lights, Kent.
„	22.	Kent lights, Bucks, Cambridge, Notts, Denbigh (slight increase).
„	23.	Cornwall, Wilts, Bedford, Yorkshire.
„	24.	Essex, Worcester (few)
„	25.	Devon, Norfolk.
„	27.	Hants, Sussex, Kent, Berks, Suffolk.
„	28.	Dorset, Sussex, Wilts, Surrey, Denbigh (increase), Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„	29.	Kent (many), Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk (few). Cambridge (many), Staffordshire, Notts (settled).
„	30.	Cornwall, Hereford, Shropshire.
May	1.	Devon, Wilts, Derby, Merioneth.
„	3.	Sussex (building), Somerset (increase), Wilts, Berks, Montgomery (few).
„	4.	E. Yorkshire lights, Somerset (decrease), Kent (increase), Essex (many), Oxford, Shropshire (several), Cheshire (few), Isle of Man.

May 5. Hants, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Wilts, Essex, Herts, Suffolk (many), Norfolk, Yorkshire (few), Isle of Man.

„ 6. Cornwall, Dorset, Hants and Norfolk lights, Hants, Somerset, Wilts (increase), Berks, Herts, Essex (increase), Suffolk (decrease), Hereford, Radnor, Cardigan (many), Denbigh (several), Lincoln (slight increase), Lancashire.

„ 7. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Kent, Herts, Wilts (decrease), Glamorgan, Hereford (increase), Cardigan (decrease), Worcester, Shropshire (increase), Isle of Man (great increase).

„ 8. Hants lights, Hants (building), Derby (slight increase), Denbigh (decrease), Yorkshire (increase), Cumberland, Isle of Man (many).

„ 9. Hants, Berks (slight increase), Oxford, Bucks; Glamorgan, Carnarvon and Cheshire (increase).

„ 10. Dorset, Oxford and Glamorgan (decrease), Radnor, Shropshire and Staffordshire (increase).

„ 11. Cornwall lights, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, Staffordshire (decrease), Derby (increase), Lincoln, Yorkshire (increase), Cumberland, Northumberland.

„ 12. Cornwall lights, Cornwall, Kent (further increase), Oxford, Lancashire, N.E. Yorkshire (increase).

„ 13. Hants lights, Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, Oxford, Cambridge, Derby (increase), Lincoln (further increase), Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 14. Hants lights, Denbigh (increase), Derby (decrease).

„ 15. Cornwall, Dorset and Hants lights, Devon, Kent, Surrey, Denbigh (decrease), Lancashire and Cumberland (increase).

„ 16. Hants lights.

May 17. Cornwall (settled), Hants (increase), Kent (decrease), Surrey, Berks and Derby (nests with eggs).

„ 18. Kent (nest with eggs), Dorset, Somerset, Derby and Denbigh (increase).

„ 19. Hants, Dorset (building), Somerset (further increase), Radnor (increase), Derby (decrease), Cheshire (nests with eggs).

„ 20. Hants lights, Derby and Suffolk (increase).

„ 21. Hants lights, Yorkshire (increase).

„ 22. Hants lights, Dorset, Derby (decrease), Lancashire (increase).

„ 23. Cornwall lights, Devon.

„ 24. Cumberland (increase).

„ 25. Sussex (nest with eggs).

„ 26. Isle of Man.

„ 29. Yorkshire (nest with eggs).

„ 30. Wilts (nest with young).

THE LESSER WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia curruca (L.).

Although isolated examples of this bird were reported from Surrey, Berks, Brecon, the Isle of Man and Staffordshire during April, it did not arrive in any numbers until the beginning of May.

In 1907 it appears to have arrived in flights consisting of many individuals, and it is possible to recognize several distinct immigrations.

The *first* was on May the 5th and 6th, when a few individuals were noticed in Kent and Essex. These probably passed rapidly northwards or north-westwards, as an increase was noted in Staffordshire on May the 7th.

On May the 8th a fresh immigration must have reached the eastern half of the southern coast, as increased numbers were noticed in Kent and Sussex. On the two following days the species was noted from the western counties of Somerset and Worcester, while on May the 9th a decrease in its numbers was reported in Kent, and it was not observed in Sussex.

On May the 10th or 11th another small immigration probably arrived, as increased numbers were again reported from Sussex and also from Wilts.

The previous immigration had by this time reached Yorkshire, where one bird was noticed on May the 10th and many on the following day. On May the 12th increased numbers were noted in Oxfordshire, and, though Lesser Whitethroats had been seen in Essex and Cambridge a week earlier, they were reported for the first time from the eastern counties of Suffolk and Lincoln.

LESSER WHITETHROAT.

The *second* important immigration reached the Start light, Devon, on May the 13th and the Hants lights on the 15th and 16th.

Smaller numbers arrived in company with larger flights of other species at the same lights on the three following mornings; but in most parts of the country the residents had settled down, and from the 17th of May onwards reports of breeding birds arrived from all parts of the country.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	8.	Surrey.
„	21.	Berks, Kent.
„	24.	Surrey, Brecon, Isle of Man.
„	28.	Staffordshire.
May	1.	Berks.
„	3.	Berks (slight increase).
„	4.	Cheshire.
„	5.	Kent, Herts.
„	6.	Cornwall, Wilts, Essex, Cambridge, Staffordshire.
„	7.	Hants, Essex (few), Staffordshire.
„	8.	Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Shropshire.
„	9.	Somerset, Worcester (few).
„	10.	Somerset, Herts, Yorkshire.
„	11.	Sussex, Wilts (increase), Berks, Bucks, Oxford, Yorkshire (increase).
„	12.	Hants, Oxford, Suffolk, Staffordshire, Derby, Lincoln.
„	13.	Devon lights, Oxford, Shropshire, Derby (increase), Denbigh, Lancashire Cheshire (increase).
„	14.	Kent (slight increase), Dorset.
„	15.	Hants lights, Kent, Suffolk (slight increase), Derby and Lancashire (increase), Cumberland (few).
„	16.	Hants lights, Staffordshire (increase), Derby (decrease).

May	17.	Berks (increase), Cambridge (nest with eggs).
,,	18.	Dorset, Wilts, Oxford, Cheshire, N. Wales.
,,	19.	Sussex, Oxford, Shropshire (nest with eggs).
,,	20.	Hants lights, Suffolk, Shropshire (nest with eggs), Derby and Cheshire (increase).
,,	21.	Hants lights, Hants (full numbers), Radnor (nest with eggs).
,,	22.	Hants lights.
,,	23.	Devon, Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
,,	25.	Surrey (nest with eggs), Berks, Wilts (increase).
,,	31.	Denbigh (nest).
June	2.	Wilts (nest with eggs).

THE BLACKCAP.

Sylvia atricapilla (L.).

This species arrived singly, or in very small parties, all along our southern coast. One individual was recorded in Dorset on the 30th of March, one in Kent on April the 2nd, and in Devon and Somerset on the 4th, while during the first three weeks of the month the records were those of single birds scattered over a wide area, chiefly in the southern counties.

A small immigration was noted on the 14th at the Start light, Devon, and on the 15th at St. Catherine's light, Hants. The first inland records were from Leicestershire on the 14th, Cheshire on the 21st, and Yorkshire on the 25th.

In Dorset a few birds had become resident on the 21st, and by the end of the month the species had settled down in its usual numbers in the southern counties. On May the 1st Blackcaps were still very scarce in Yorkshire, where a few males only had been recorded, and in Wales, also, they arrived later than in the south and south-east.

On the 6th and 7th there was an immigration of this species at St. Catherine's light, Hants, followed by an increase in Berkshire on the latter date, and in Dorset, Berks and Yorkshire on the 8th, while the first arrival in Westmoreland was recorded on the 10th.

There were further immigrations on the 15th and 20th at the Hants lights, but these can only be traced by an increase in the number of Blackcaps in the more northern counties.

Nests were reported from Hampshire and Worcestershire on May the 2nd, from Berkshire on the 5th, and by the 20th of May the nesting-season was at its height.

BLACKCAP.

ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
Dates thus (9)
are in May, others in April.
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(8)
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(8)
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14

Many observers noted that this species was less numerous than usual in 1907, and was not to be met with in many of its accustomed haunts.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 24. Herts.
„ 30. Dorset.
April 2. Kent.
„ 4. Devon, Somerset.
„ 5. Dorset.
„ 7. Kent.
„ 10. Dorset, Somerset.
„ 13. Derby.
„ 14. Devon lights, Devon, Leicester.
„ 15. Hants lights, Worcester.
„ 16. Wilts, Sussex, Bucks.
„ 17. Surrey, Suffolk.
„ 18. Berks.
„ 19. Hereford.
„ 20. Merioneth.
„ 21. Dorset, Sussex, Berks, Cheshire.
„ 22. Hants.
„ 23. Devon, Sussex, Surrey.
„ 24. Hants, Worcester (increase), Leicester.
„ 25. Somerset (slight increase), Staffordshire, Yorkshire.
„ 26. Kent, Bedford.
„ 27. Cornwall, Berks, Cheshire (few).
„ 28. Dorset, Kent, Suffolk.
„ 29. Hants, Wilts (very few), Shropshire.
„ 30. Sussex.
May 1. Somerset and Worcester (increase).
„ 2. Hants, Worcester (nest with one egg).
„ 3. Suffolk (increase), Lincoln, Yorkshire.
„ 4. Wilts (few), Hereford, Cardigan, Denbigh.
„ 5. Hants, Sussex, Surrey (increase), Berks (building), Herts, Suffolk, Gloucester, Carnarvon.

May 6. Hants lights, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Kent, Essex, Oxford, Somerset, Cardigan (usual numbers).
„ 7. Hants lights, Berks (slight increase), Cambridge.
„ 8. Dorset and Berks (increase), Lincoln, Yorkshire.
„ 9. Glamorgan, Oxford, Bucks, Herts, Cambridge, Shropshire, Derby.
„ 10. Somerset, Westmoreland.
„ 11. Kent (increase), Bucks, Cambridge, Derby.
„ 12. Cambridge (few).
„ 13. Glamorgan, Berks (usual number), Shropshire (few), Denbigh, Yorkshire.
„ 14. Lancashire.
„ 15. Hants lights, Lincoln, Lancashire (few).
„ 17. Radnor.
„ 18. Merioneth (nest with six eggs).
„ 19. Dorset (increase), Radnor (several), Suffolk (nest with eggs), Norfolk.
„ 20. Hants lights, Surrey (nest with egg), Suffolk (increase), Shropshire (usual numbers), Yorkshire.
„ 21. Devon (nests with full clutches), Wilts (slight increase).
„ 22. Berks (increase), Lincoln.
„ 23. Kent (slight increase).
„ 25. Yorkshire (nest with four eggs).
„ 28. Wilts (nest with four eggs), Bedford (nest with young).
„ 30. Derby (nest with two eggs).

THE GARDEN-WARBLER.

Sylvia hortensis Bechst.

The records of this species from the south-coast lights were much more numerous during the spring of 1907 than they were in either of the two previous years. From these it may be seen that the great mass of birds arrived during the third week in May, and that they landed along the *western* half of the south coast.

On April the 14th single individuals were recorded from Kent, Surrey and Wilts.

As shown by the Chronological Table, small numbers were recorded, during the latter half of April, from the south coast as well as from Essex and Shropshire ; while in Lancashire and Yorkshire the species was said to be fairly numerous.

During the first week of May records were sent in from the western counties and from Wales.

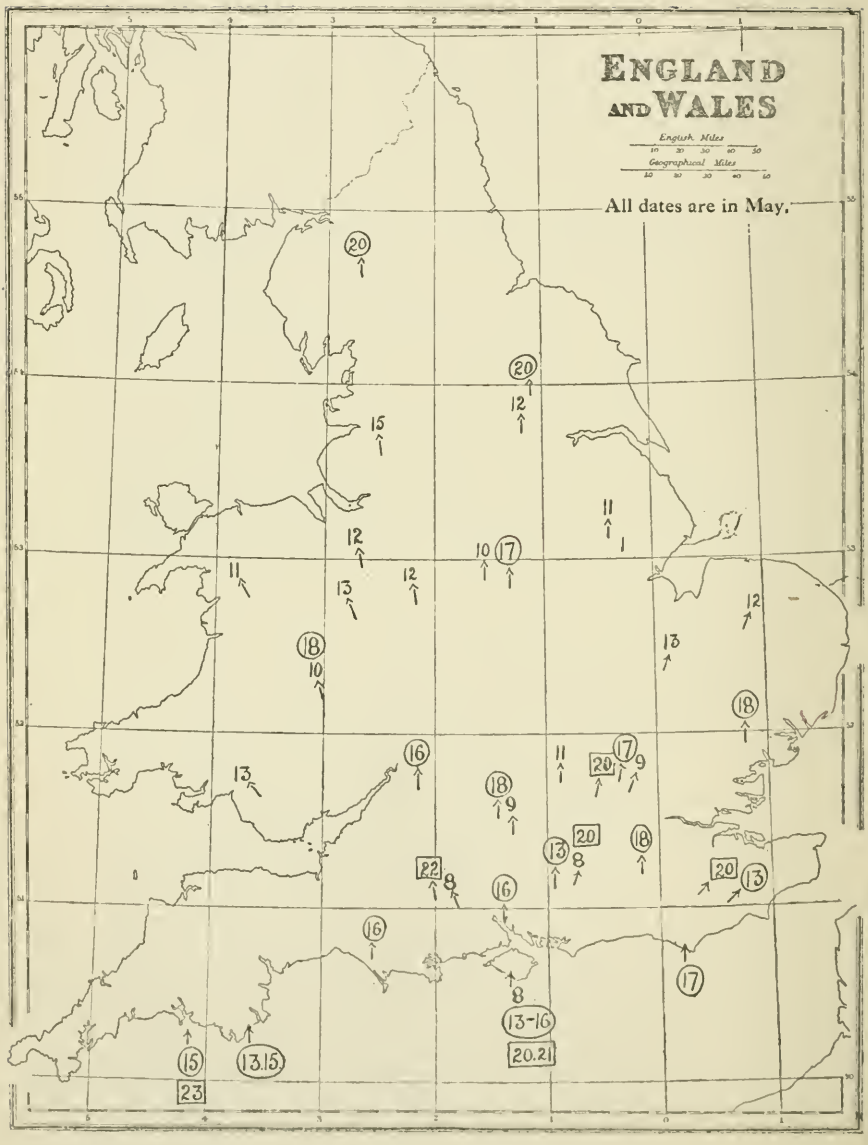
The *first* immigration was observed on May the 8th, when two individuals were secured from amongst a fairly large flight of other species at St. Catherine's light, Hants.

On the following day, May the 9th, an increase was reported in the number of birds in Herts and Oxford.

On May the 10th the number in Herts had decreased, but had increased in Derby ; and on May the 12th the records from Norfolk, Radnor, Staffordshire, Cheshire and Yorkshire indicated fairly clearly that this immigration had spread out like a fan as the birds proceeded northwards.

The *second* well-marked immigration reached our shores during the early hours of May the 13th, when enormous numbers were seen at the Start light, Devon, and St. Catherine's light, Hants, but none were observed at the Eddystone

GARDEN-WARBLER.



light, Cornwall. The records are insufficient to show how these birds were distributed over the country, but it is certain that they had not reached Radnor and Derby on the following day (May the 14th), as in both these counties a decrease in the number of birds was noted; it is probable that by the 15th some had reached Glamorgan, Staffordshire and Lancashire.

On May the 14th a *third* immigration reached the Hants lights, and these birds were no doubt the forerunners of a much larger 'wave' which reached the western half of our south coast on May the 15th, when hundreds of Garden-Warblers were seen at the Eddystone, Start and St. Catherine's lights.

A *fourth* immigration reached the Hants lights on the morning of the 16th, and on the following morning yet another flight, or perhaps the tail-end of the preceding, reached the Sussex coast. By May the 17th the birds of this species had settled down in the southern counties, for nests and eggs were found on that date both in Hants and Surrey.

On the 18th of May an increase in the number of birds was noted in Sussex, Surrey, Oxford and Radnor, and, in the last-named county, a nest was found. Many individuals, however, were still migrating, as on May the 19th there was a further increase in the number of birds in Dorset and Radnor.

A *fifth* immigration arrived at the Hants lights on May the 20th and 21st, and could be traced into Kent, Herts, Berks and Wilts.

A *sixth* large immigration reached the Cornish lights on May the 23rd and could be traced as far as Wales.

The *seventh* and last immigration arrived at the Hants lights on May the 31st, but there were no records to indicate its further progress.

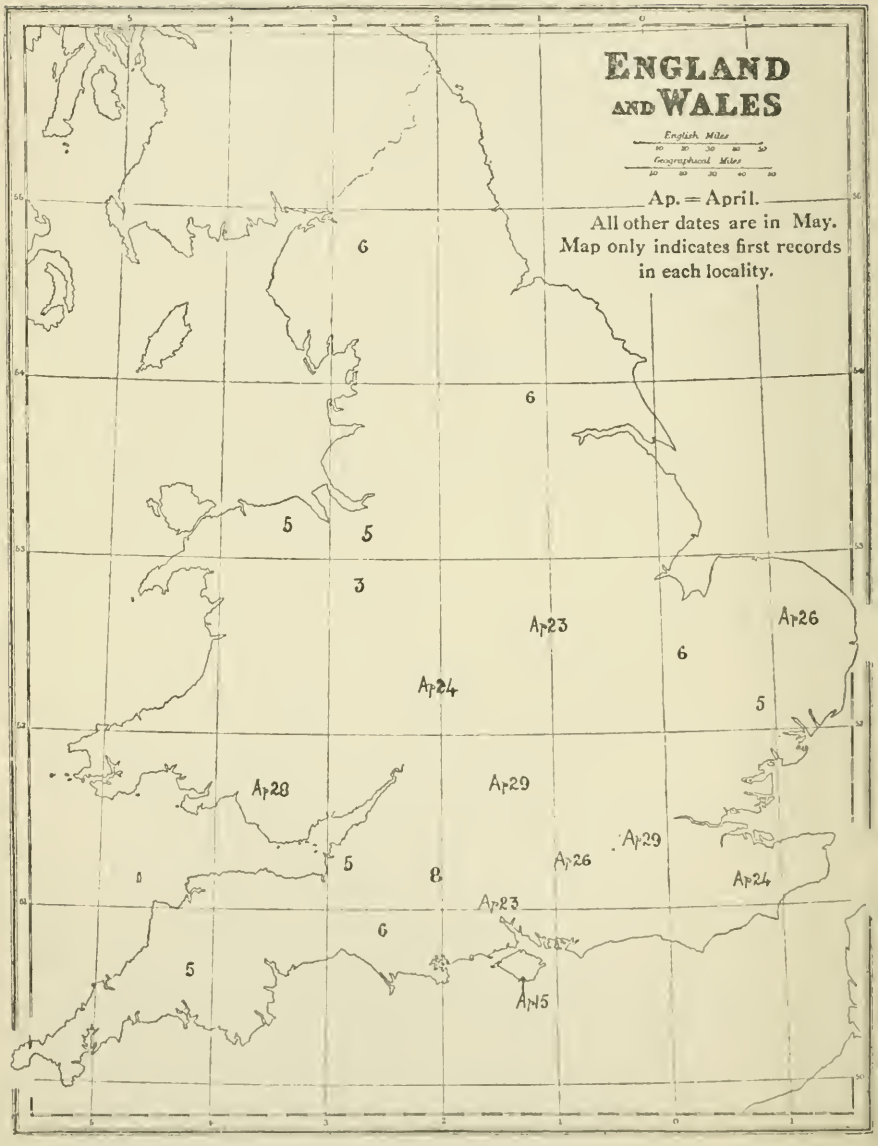
It will thus be seen that the greater portion of the birds landed along the western half of the south coast during the third week in May.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 14. Kent, Surrey, Wilts.
„ 17. Hants.
„ 20. Dorset.
„ 21. Devon.
„ 23. Essex.
„ 25. Kent, Shropshire, Lancashire (few).
„ 26. Devon.
„ 28. Herts, Cambridge, Yorkshire (several).
May 1. Berks.
„ 3. Brecon, N. Yorkshire, Cumberland.
„ 4. Brecon.
„ 5. Surrey, Somerset, Gloucester, Cambridge, Merioneth, Yorkshire.
„ 6. Surrey, Essex, Worcester (few), Leicester, W. Derby, Westmoreland.
„ 8. Hants lights, Glamorgan, Wilts, Berks, Oxford, Herts (increase), Shropshire, Derby.
„ 10. Herts (decrease), Derby (few), Radnor, Westmoreland.
„ 11. Sussex, Bucks, Lincoln, Merioneth, Northumberland.
„ 12. Radnor, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Yorkshire (increase), Cheshire.
„ 13. Devon and Hants lights, Kent, Berks, Glamorgan, Cambridge, Shropshire (increase).
„ 14. Hants lights, Derby, Radnor (decrease).
„ 15. Cornwall, Devon and Hants lights, Kent, Glamorgan, Staffordshire, Lincoln, Lancashire (increase).
„ 16. Hants lights, Dorset, Hants (increase), Gloucester (few).
„ 17. Sussex lights, Hants, Surrey (nests with eggs), Herts, Derby (increase), Lancashire (decrease).
„ 18. Surrey, Oxford, Suffolk (slight increase), Radnor (increase: nesting).

May 19. Dorset, Glamorgan, Herts (decrease), Radnor (increase), Derby.
„ 20. Hants lights, Kent, Berks, Herts (slight increase), Suffolk (nesting), Yorkshire (increase), Cumberland.
„ 21. Hants lights, Derby (nests with eggs).
„ 22. Wilts, Herts and Lincoln (increase), Berks (decrease).
„ 23. Cornwall lights.
„ 24. Glamorgan.
„ 25. Yorkshire (nest).
„ 26. Berks (slight increase).
„ 28. Glamorgan.
„ 31. Hants lights, Denbigh.
June 1. Denbigh, Wilts (nests with eggs).

GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.



THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Locustella nævia (Bodd.).

The arrival of this species in England generally escapes observation, and the records are mostly those of single birds recorded from widely scattered localities.

The *first* arrival reported was at the St. Catherine's light, where one was killed on the 15th of April. This was the only lighthouse record.

The species evidently arrived gradually during the last week of April and the first week of May, by which time it was distributed throughout the greater part of the country.

On the 20th of May it was nesting in Cumberland, and on the same date a nest with six eggs was found in Berkshire, while one with five eggs was reported from Derby on the 22nd

Chronological Summary of the Records

April 15. Hants lights.
„ 23. Hants, Leicester.
„ 24. Kent, Worcester.
„ 25. Hants (resident).
„ 26. Berks, Norfolk.
„ 27. Norfolk (several).
„ 28. Glamorgan.
„ 29. Surrey, Oxford.
May 2. Surrey.
„ 3. Hants, Berks, Shropshire.

May 5. Cornwall, Hants, Somerset, Surrey, Suffolk, Worcester, Denbigh, Cheshire.
„ 6. Hants (usual numbers), Dorset, Berks, Cambridge, Yorkshire, Cumberland.
„ 8. Wilts.
„ 9. Yorkshire.
„ 10. Dorset.
„ 12. Cornwall, Herts (several), Yorkshire.
„ 13. Shropshire (increase).
„ 15. Wilts, Lancashire (few).
„ 20. Berks, Cumberland (nests with eggs).
„ 22. Derby (nest).
„ 24. Isle of Man (resident).

THE CHIFFCHAFF.

Phylloscopus rufus (Bechst.).

The first point of interest with regard to this species is the important fact that Chiffchaffs were seen at Penzance, Cornwall, throughout the winter.

The earlier records of this species, which is generally the first of our summer immigrants, were fairly evenly distributed.

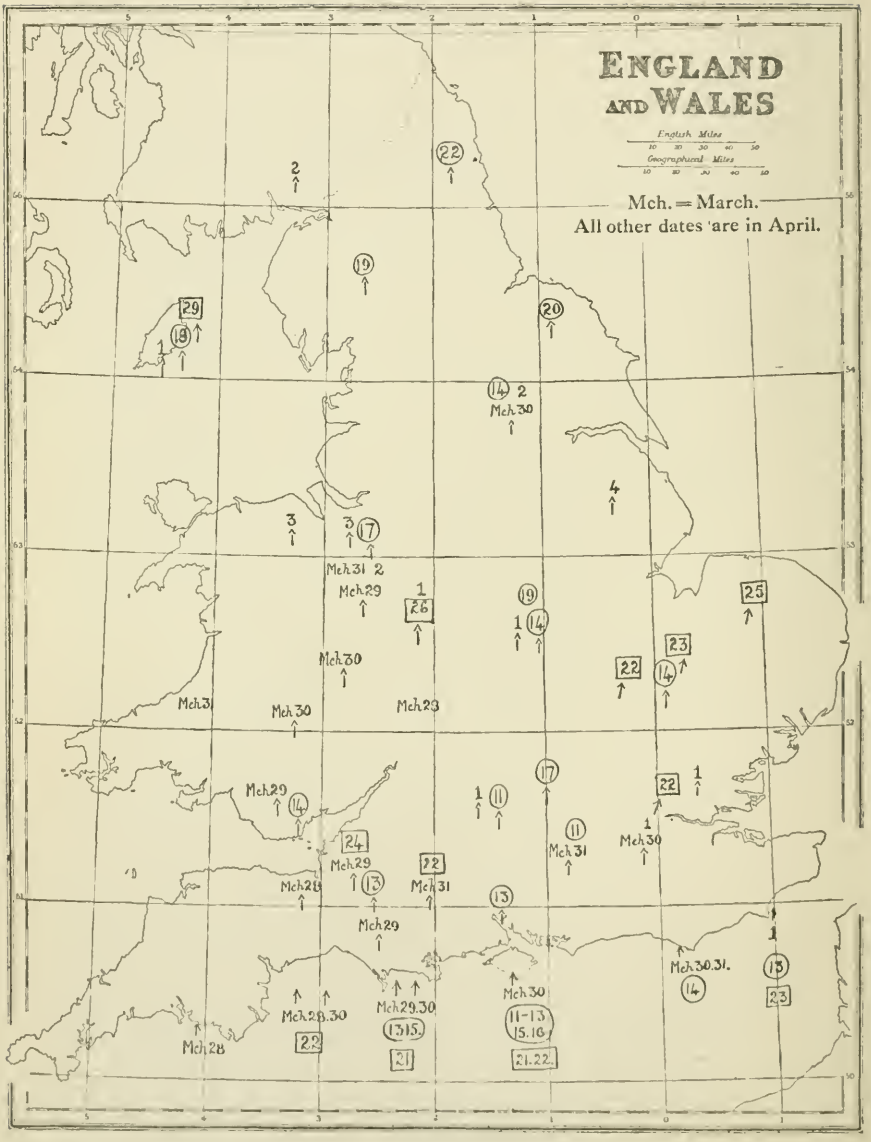
On March the 18th one was recorded from Leicester: on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd a few were observed in the following counties:—Berks, Bucks, Dorset, Kent, Middlesex, Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts; and on March the 24th a few were seen in Cornwall and individuals in Cheshire, Oxford and Shropshire. On March the 25th the species was reported as being "very numerous" in Cornwall, and it may be inferred that an extensive immigration had occurred that morning. Some of the birds must have gone north, as on March the 27th individuals were reported for the first time from Glamorgan and Merioneth.

On March the 28th the records showed that this species was passing through the Welsh border-counties and had reached Staffordshire and Yorkshire, but the most important records were from Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and Worcester.

The next day (March the 29th) the species was noticed to have decreased in Devonshire, but to have increased in Dorset, Glamorgan, Leicester and Shropshire. On March the 30th there was again an increase in the south-western and southern counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Hants, Sussex and Surrey, and a few were noted from Brecon, Nottingham, Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The birds in the southern counties passed on northwards, and by April the 1st Chiffchaffs were generally distributed throughout the midland counties. On the following day they were recorded from Scotland.

CHIFFCHAFF.


ENGLAND AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
Mch. = March.
All other dates are in April.
Mch31
Mch30
Mch29
Mch28
Mch29.30
Mch30.31.
11-13
15.16
21.22.

On April the 4th another immigration reached Devon, Dorset and Somerset; this was followed by a further immigration into Somerset on the 6th; but the subsequent movements of this flight cannot be traced.

The main immigration of this species took place between the 11th and 16th of April, when numbers of birds landed between Hants and Dorset, and their course can be traced through the country as far north as Westmoreland. Between the 21st and the 23rd there was another considerable immigration in Dorset and Hants, and this was followed by the first records from the eastern counties—Essex, Bedford, Cambridge and Norfolk.

The first nest was recorded in Berkshire on the 27th, and the following day a nest with two eggs was found in Glamorgan.

It is probable that further small immigrations occurred, notably in Dorset and Wiltshire, between the 27th of April and the 1st of May, and were followed by an increase in Shropshire on the 3rd, in Yorkshire on the 4th, and in Cambridge on the 6th; but the records are not sufficiently numerous to establish this with certainty.

The Chiffchaff is not often observed at the lights, and during the season of 1907 it was only noted at St. Catherine's: on the other hand, its congener, the Willow-Warbler, is one of the commonest of the species picked up at the lights.*

Chronological Summary of the Records.

Seen at Penzance, Cornwall, throughout the winter of 1906–07.

March 18. Leicester.
„ 21. Berks.
„ 22. Kent, Bucks.

* On April 15th a specimen of the northern Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus rufus abietina*, Nilss.) was received with several examples of the common form from St. Catherine's light. This is believed to be the first recorded occurrence of this form in England, though it probably occurs annually on migration.

March 23. Dorset, Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex (Nat. Hist. Museum, London), Somerset, Wilts.
„ 24. Cornwall (few), Oxford, Shropshire, Cheshire.
„ 25. Cornwall (very numerous), Hants, Sussex.
„ 26. Berks (slight increase).
„ 27. Glamorgan, Merioneth.
„ 28. Cornwall (increase), Devon (many), Somerset (slight increase), Worcester (few), Derby, Cardigan, Denbigh, Stafford, Yorkshire.
„ 29. Devon (decrease), Dorset, Glamorgan (slight increase), Brecon, Herts, Suffolk, Shropshire (slight increase), Leicester.
„ 30. Devon and Dorset (increase), Somerset, Hants, Sussex (slight increase), Surrey, Herts, Brecon, Hereford, Notts, Lancashire, Yorkshire (few).
„ 31. Devon (decrease), Sussex, Berks, Wilts, Glamorgan and Shropshire (increase), Cardigan (slight increase).
April 1. Kent (slight increase), Surrey (slight further increase), Essex, Wilts, Oxford and Leicester (increase), Staffordshire, Isle of Man.
„ 2. Dorset (decrease), Shropshire (great increase), Yorkshire (increase), Dumfries.
„ 3. Denbigh and Cheshire (slight increase).
„ 4. Devon and Dorset (increase), Somerset (further increase), Lincoln.
„ 5. Devon and Dorset (decrease).
„ 6. Somerset (great increase), Denbigh (decrease).
„ 7. Dorset (increase), Cambridge.
„ 8. Kent (slight increase), Somerset (decrease), Wilts (increase), Bedford, Suffolk (slight increase), Shropshire, Yorkshire and Lancashire (increase), Cumberland.
„ 10. Somerset and Leicester (increase), Merioneth (slight increase), Lancashire (decrease).
„ 11. Hants lights, Somerset (decrease), Berks and Oxford (slight increase), Worcester, Leicester and Merioneth (decrease).

April 12. Hants lights.
„ 13. Hants lights, Dorset and Kent (increase), Hants and Somerset (slight increase).
„ 14. Dorset (decrease), Sussex and Glamorgan (slight increase), Cambridge, Leicester and Yorkshire (further increase).
„ 15. Hants lights, Dorset and Somerset (increase), Wilts (decrease), Berks (slight increase).
„ 16. Hants lights, Hants and Wilts (increase).
„ 17. Dorset, Somerset (decrease), Bucks (increase), Leicester (decrease), Cheshire (slight increase).
„ 18. Hants and Kent (decrease), Isle of Man (slight increase).
„ 19. Somerset and Leicester (increase), Westmoreland.
„ 20. Somerset (decrease), Wilts (increase), Radnor, Leicester (decrease), Yorkshire (increase).
„ 21. Hants lights, Dorset (increase), Wilts (decrease), Radnor (slight increase).
„ 22. Devon (increase), Hants, Wilts, Essex (many), Bedford, Radnor (decrease), Lancashire (increase), Northumberland.
„ 23. Kent (increase), Cambridge (slight increase).
„ 24. Dorset and Kent (decrease), Somerset (increase).
„ 25. Sussex (increase), Somerset (decrease), Norfolk, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 26. Staffordshire (increase).
„ 27. Dorset (increase), Berks (nest).
„ 28. Devon and Glamorgan (nests with eggs), Leicester (increase).
„ 29. Dorset (decrease), Hants (resident), Wilts (increase), Norfolk (slight increase), Isle of Man (increase).
May 1. Dorset (increase), Hants, Kent and Wilts (nests with eggs).
„ 2. Isle of Man (further increase).
„ 3. Dorset (decrease), Shropshire (great increase).

May 4. Yorkshire (increase).
„ 5. Herts (nest).
„ 6. Cambridge (resident), Hereford (many), Denbigh (slight increase), Cheshire (resident), Isle of Man (decrease).
„ 8. Denbigh (decrease).
„ 10. Wilts (nest with eggs).
„ 15. Shropshire (nest with eggs).
„ 26. Isle of Man (nest with eggs).

THE WILLOW-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus trochilus (L.).

During the last week of March stragglers were recorded along the whole of the south coast, and inland from Hertford, Brecknock, Warwick and Leicester.

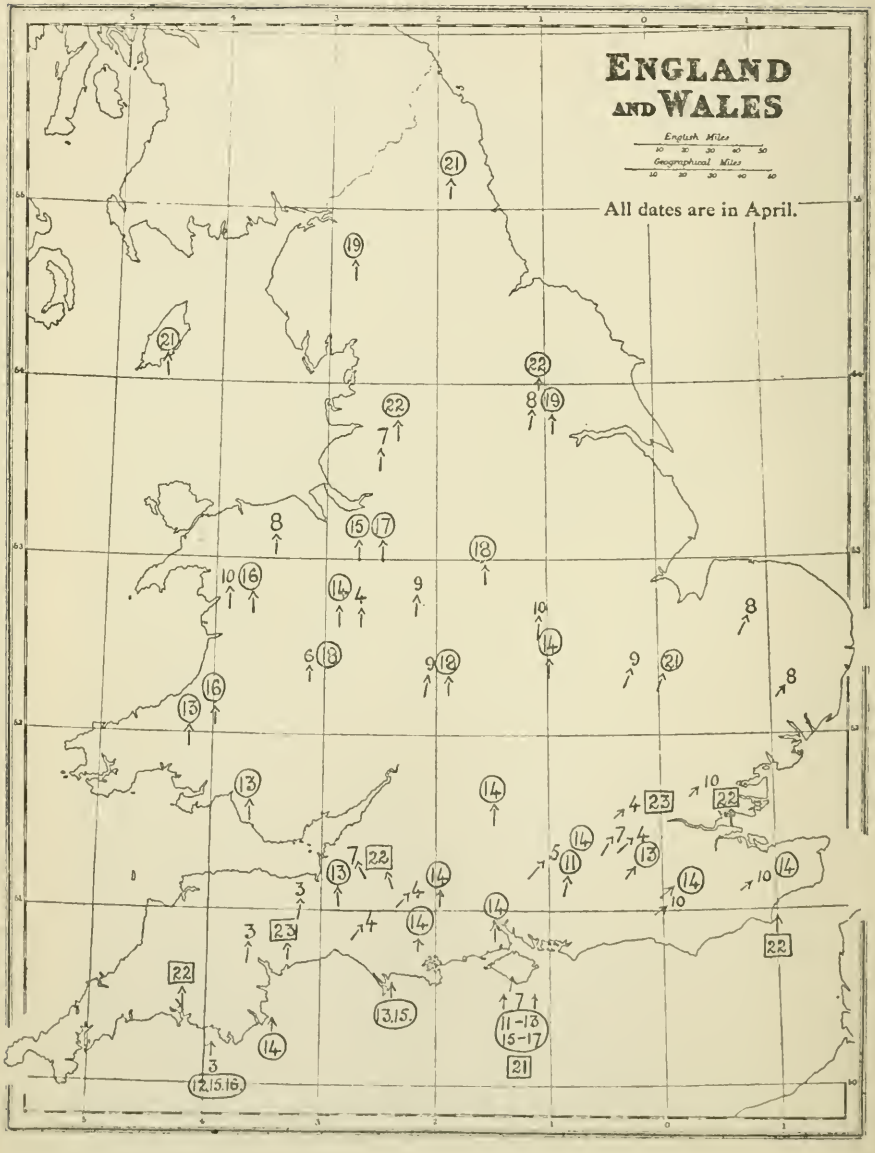
On the 3rd of April a fairly large flight was reported from the Eddystone light, and the birds appear to have scattered into many counties, Yorkshire being reached on the 5th.

On the 7th a small flight was noted at the Hants light, while on the same day there was a marked increase in Somerset and on the 8th in Yorkshire, but these birds do not seem to have remained.

Apparently the main body of this species began to arrive on April the 11th, for on that night hundreds were noted at St. Catherine's light, Hants, while small flights were seen on the 12th at the Eddystone light, Cornwall, and again at St. Catherine's on the 12th and 13th. A larger flight was observed at the Start light, Devon, on the 14th. These birds apparently helped to augment the numbers in the southern counties. This immigration reached its height on the 15th, when vast numbers of Willow-Warblers, in company with other species, reached the southern coast between Cornwall and Hants. The light-keeper at St. Catherine's reported that "Willow-Warblers were the most plentiful, and were resting everywhere about the lantern." On that night no less than 78 were killed at three lighthouses, viz. at the Eddystone, Portland Bill and St. Catherine's.

This immigration continued on the night of the 16th, as is shown by the returns from the St. Catherine's and Eddystone

WILLOW-WARBLER.



lighthouses; but on the 17th there were not nearly so many birds and only a few stray individuals were noted at St. Catherine's. On the 18th the species was noted at the Hanois light, Channel Islands. It would appear from the reports of inland observers that after these 'waves' of immigration an increase in the number of birds was noted in the southern and west-midland counties, but not in the east-midland and eastern counties.

With regard to the north, the first arrivals were noted in Cumberland on the 19th, in Northumberland on the 21st, and in Westmoreland on the 22nd.

Large flights of Willow-Warblers were observed at St. Catherine's on the 21st, and at Dungeness, Kent, on the 22nd, and on the following days there was an increase in many of the southern counties, while a slight increase was noted in some of the eastern and north-midland counties. On the 21st many passed through the Isle of Man.

On the 24th a large flight was noted at St. Catherine's and was followed by a further immigration on the 26th, which extended to Portland Bill, Dorset. On the following days an increase was noted throughout the country, but more especially in the eastern counties, where the species had hitherto been very scarce.

During the first week of May small movements seem to have been going on throughout the country. On the 6th a fairly large immigration passed the Cornish and Hampshire lights, and was continued on the 8th at the latter light. The birds apparently passed on north and spread over the country.

Several smaller immigrations were reported from the St. Catherine's light on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 20th, and rather larger ones on the 21st and 22nd; these flights all arrived in company with many other species, but, owing to the numbers of Willow-Warblers already in the country, their course could not be traced.

Nests were reported from Hampshire on May the 1st, from Derbyshire on the 11th, and from Yorkshire on the 17th. By that date nesting had become general, and it may

be presumed that these late immigrants were birds which were passing on to higher latitudes.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 22. Cornwall.
„ 24. Kent.
„ 27. Hants, Herts.
„ 29. Brecon, Leicester.
„ 30. Suffolk, Warwick.
„ 31. Wilts, Herts.
April 1. Sussex, Cambridge, Somerset, Glamorgan, Denbigh.
„ 2. Devon, Hants.
„ 3. Cornwall lights, Devon, Somerset.
„ 4. Dorset, Wilts, Surrey, Middlesex, Shropshire.
„ 5. Devon, Somerset, Berks, Yorkshire (few).
„ 6. Hereford, Shropshire.
„ 7. Hants lights, Somerset (increase), Surrey (several), Lancashire.
„ 8. Somerset (decrease), Suffolk, Norfolk, Denbigh, Yorkshire (many).
„ 9. Devon, Hants, Bedford, Worcester (few), Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire (decrease).
„ 10. Sussex, Kent, Essex, Leicester (slight increase), Merioneth.
„ 11. Hants lights, Berks (increase), Leicester (decrease).
„ 12. Cornwall and Hants lights, Berks (decrease).
„ 13. Dorset and Hants lights, Surrey (slight increase), Somerset (increase), Glamorgan, Cardigan.
„ 14. Devon lights, Dorset, Hants, Sussex (slight increase), Kent, Wilts (increase), Oxford, Leicester (increase).
„ 15. Cornwall, Dorset and Hants lights, Hants,

Berks and Shropshire (increase), Somerset (decrease), Cheshire.

April 16. Cornwall and Hants lights, Dorset, Kent and Carnarvon (increase), Merioneth.

„ 17. Hants lights, Cornwall (slight increase), Surrey (increase), Leicester, Merioneth (decrease), Cheshire (increase).

„ 18. Hants and Channel Islands lights, Somerset, Worcester and Hereford (increase), Merioneth (slight increase), Derby, Cheshire (decrease).

„ 19. Dorset, Sussex (further increase), Glamorgan, Shropshire, Leicester (increase), Yorkshire (slight increase), Cumberland.

„ 20. Kent (further increase), Somerset (decrease), Wilts; Surrey, Radnor, Merioneth and Yorkshire (increase), Leicester.

„ 21. Hants lights, Surrey (decrease), Cambridge (increase), Derby (slight increase), Merioneth (decrease), Isle of Man (many), Northumberland.

„ 22. Kent lights, Cornwall, Hants and Kent (increase), Somerset, Wilts (still further increase), Essex (increase), Bedford, Radnor (slight increase), Shropshire, Notts, Derby (further increase), Cheshire, Lancashire (increase), Isle of Man (decrease), Westmoreland, Yorkshire (large increase), Northumberland.

„ 23. Devon, Somerset (decrease), Berks and Middlesex (increase), Bucks, Staffordshire (slight increase), Notts.

„ 24. Hants lights, Surrey, Somerset, Wilts (further increase), Essex and Suffolk (slight increase), Glamorgan and Merioneth (increase), Radnor.

„ 25. Hants, Surrey, Norfolk (increase), Radnor (decrease), Staffordshire, Isle of Man (slight increase), Yorkshire (further increase).

„ 26. Dorset and Hants lights, Dorset (further increase), Somerset, Berks (decrease), Oxford,

Glamorgan, Denbigh (increase), Shropshire, Derby, Yorkshire (decrease), Westmoreland (increase).

April 27. Kent, Essex, Surrey and Berks (increase), Oxford, Staffordshire and Denbigh (decrease), Lancashire (increase), Westmoreland (decrease).

„ 28. Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Bucks, Glamorgan (slight increase), Radnor, Staffordshire, Leicester, Lancashire (decrease), Yorkshire (increase).

.. 29. Dorset, Wilts, Berks (further increase), Oxford (slight increase), Suffolk (increase), Glamorgan, Radnor (decrease), Denbigh, Leicester and Derby (further increase).

„ 30. Dorset, Hants (further increase), Somerset, Gloucester, Denbigh and Yorkshire (decrease).

May 1. Devon, Dorset (slight increase), Hants (building), Somerset, Wilts (further increase), Surrey (increase).

„ 2. Somerset (decrease), Yorkshire (increase).

„ 3. Kent (increase), Somerset (slight increase), Shropshire (great increase), Staffordshire (increase), Cumberland.

„ 4. Somerset, Radnor and Leicester (increase), Lincoln and Cheshire (further increase).

„ 5. Kent, Wilts and Yorkshire (further increase), Sussex, Somerset (great further increase), Essex, Oxford, Herts, Gloucester, Lancashire (increase), Isle of Man (several).

.. 6. Cornwall and Hants lights, Cornwall, Dorset, Hants, Berks, Herts (decrease), Hereford, Derby, Denbigh, Lincoln (increase), Lancashire (decrease).

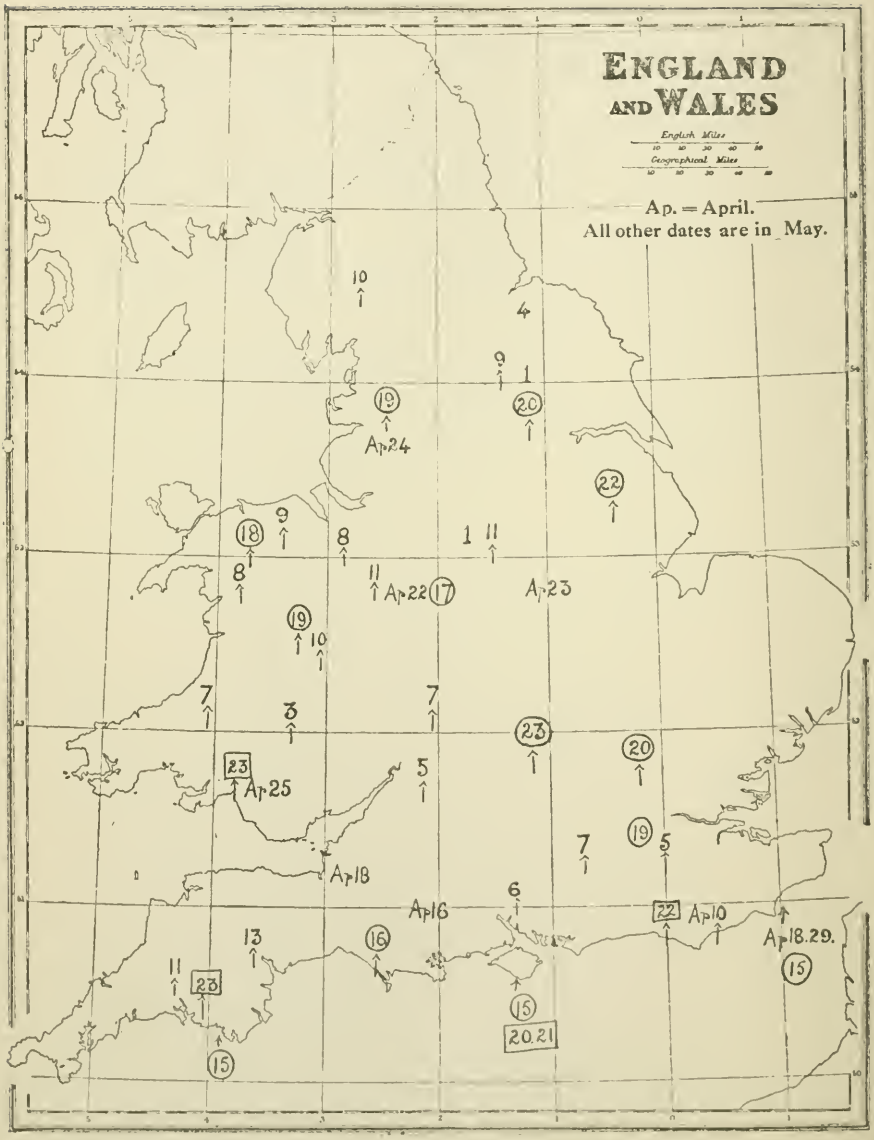
.. 7. Kent (decrease).

.. 8. Hants lights, Denbigh (decrease).

„ 9. Herts, Cambridge, Denbigh and Cumberland (increase).

May 10. Denbigh (decrease).
„ 11. Derby (building) and Cumberland (further increase).
„ 12. Staffordshire and Yorkshire (increase).
„ 13 & 14. Hants lights.
„ 15. Hants lights, Kent and Suffolk (increase).
„ 16. Hants lights, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 17. Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„ 18. Kent, Suffolk, Radnor, Derby, Cheshire (nests with eggs), Lancashire (increase).
„ 19. Denbigh (increase).
„ 20. Hants lights, Somerset (nest with eggs), Surrey (increase).
„ 21. Hants lights.
„ 22. Hants lights, Sussex (nests with eggs), Shropshire, Lancashire.

WOOD-WARBLER.



THE WOOD-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechst.).

The *first* arrival of this species was noted in Sussex on April the 10th, but it was not until a week later that a few appeared in Wilts and Shropshire. Between the 18th and 22nd a few stragglers appeared in Kent, and a slight increase was noted in several of the western counties. These birds appear to have passed on to the north, as, with the exception of a few which remained in Lancashire, they were not noted again. From the 3rd of May onwards there seems to have been a general increase in the west and midlands, a few birds becoming resident in several of the counties, but their point of arrival is by no means clear. On the 10th of May they seem to have arrived in slightly greater numbers, but the main immigration of this species took place on the night of the 14th of May, when large numbers were observed at the Cornish and Hants lights, and there was a slight increase in Kent and Radnor on the 15th and in Dorset on the following day.

A *further* immigration was noted in Hampshire on the 20th and 21st of May, and was followed by a large increase in Hertfordshire and Yorkshire. On the 25th a nest with a full clutch of eggs was found in Denbigh.

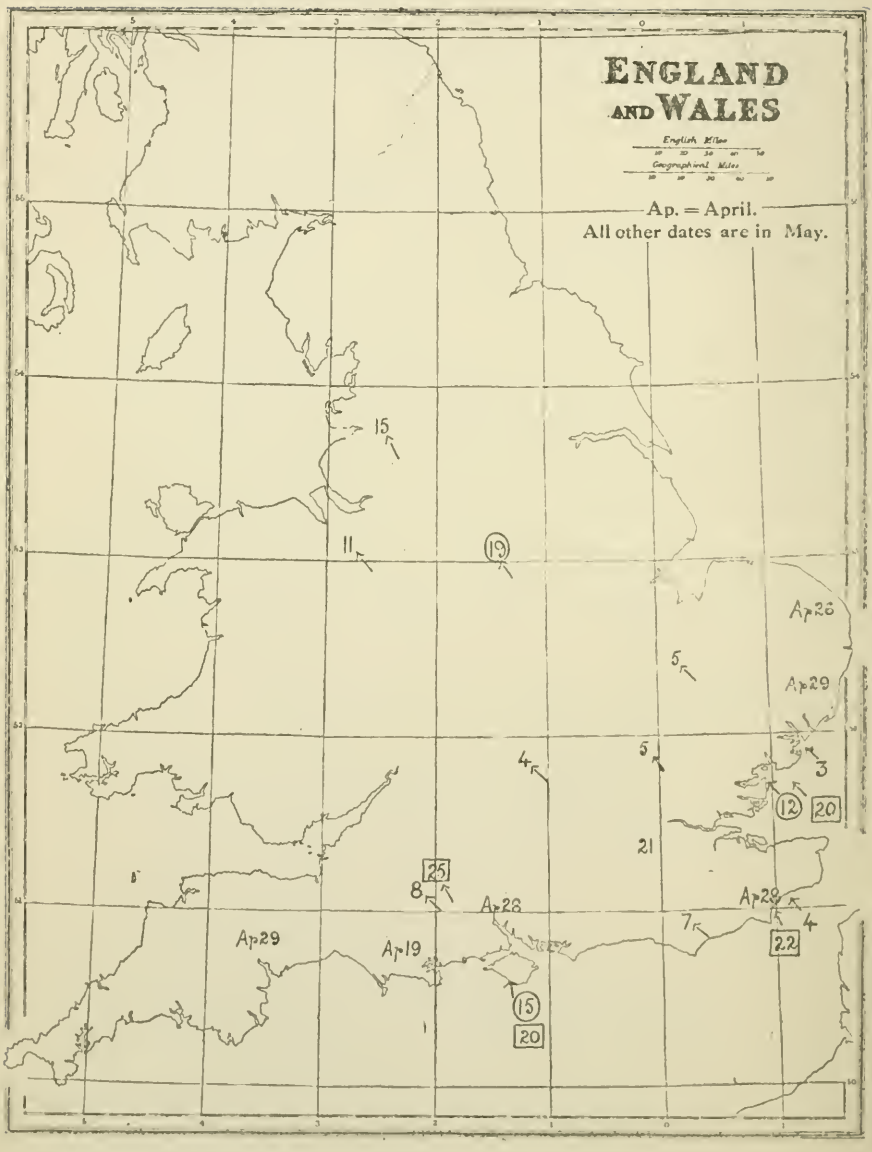
Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 10. Sussex.
„ 16. Wilts, Shropshire.

April 18. Kent, Somerset, Wilts (decrease).
„ 19. Somerset (decrease).
„ 22. Shropshire (many), Lancashire.
„ 23. Shropshire (full numbers), Leicester.
„ 24. Lancashire.
„ 25. Glamorgan.
„ 26. Kent.
„ 28. Lancashire.
„ 29. Kent (several), Shropshire.
May 1. Derby, Yorkshire (few).
„ 3. Brecon.
„ 4. Brecon (increase), Shropshire (settled), North Yorkshire.
„ 5. Surrey, Gloucester.
„ 6. Kent, Hants, Somerset.
„ 7. Berks, Worcester (few), Cardigan.
„ 8. Wilts, Surrey, Berks (increase), Merioneth, Cheshire.
„ 9. Dorset, Berks (resident), Denbigh, Yorkshire (many).
„ 10. Somerset, Radnor, Cheshire, Westmoreland.
„ 11. Cornwall, Kent, Wilts, Cardigan, Merioneth, Shropshire (slight increase), Derby (many).
„ 12. Hants (slight increase), Radnor (usual numbers resident).
„ 13. Devon (resident), Glamorgan, Merioneth.
„ 14. Merioneth, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 15. Cornwall and Hants lights, Kent, Radnor (slight increase).
„ 16. Dorset (few).
„ 17. Staffordshire.
„ 18. Merioneth, Denbigh.
„ 19. Surrey, Radnor (increase), Lancashire.
„ 20. Hants lights, Herts, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 21. Hants lights.
„ 22. Sussex, Lincoln, Derby (nest).

May 23. Cornwall, Glamorgan and Shropshire (increase), Oxford.
„ 25. Glamorgan (usual numbers), Denbigh (nest with eggs).
„ 27. Cornwall (usual numbers).
June 3. Derby (nest with eggs).

REED-WARBLER.



THE REED-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus streperus (Vieill.).

The records of this species, on account of its local distribution and skulking habits, are very meagre. The species appears to have arrived chiefly on the south-east coast, though it may also have landed on the east, but the evidence on this point is not conclusive. The first record was that of a single bird in Dorset on April the 19th; a week later, on the 26th and 27th, several were observed in Norfolk, and on the following day they were noted in Kent and Hampshire, while a few passed through Devon on the 29th.

On the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May this species arrived on the south-east coast and spread through the country in a north-westerly direction. Again, between the 10th and 22nd it continued to arrive, and gradually dispersed to its breeding-quarters.

It was recorded as settled in Cambridgeshire on the 6th of May, and as nesting in Kent and Essex between the 15th and 20th, but the first clutch of eggs was not recorded until the 29th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 19. Dorset.
„ 26. Norfolk.
„ 27. Norfolk (several).
„ 28. Hants, Kent, Norfolk (several).
„ 29. Devon (few), Suffolk.
„ 30. Devon.

May	3.	Suffolk.
,,	4.	Kent, Oxford, Cheshire.
,,	5.	Herts, Suffolk, Cambridge.
,,	6.	Cambridge (resident), Cheshire (few).
,,	7.	Sussex.
,,	8.	Wilts (few).
,,	10.	Oxford, Suffolk.
,,	11.	Sussex, Cheshire (many).
,,	12.	Sussex, Essex (many).
,,	15.	Hants lights, Kent (nesting), Lancashire (few).
,,	19.	Derby.
,,	20.	Hants lights, Essex (numbers nesting).
,,	21.	Surrey (few).
,,	22.	Kent (many), Berks.
,,	25.	Wilts (increase), Derby.
,,	29.	Suffolk (nest with eggs).
June	11.	Derby (nest with eggs).

THE SEDGE-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus phragmitis (Bechst.).

Small parties reached this country during the second week in April, but, with the exception of a single bird seen in Norfolk on April the 2nd, all the earliest records were from Kent.

During the latter half of April a few were seen in the south-eastern and eastern counties, but the largest numbers were reported from the south-western and western counties. On April the 21st one was recorded from the Isle of Man; on the 23rd, two from Devon and four from Dorset; on the 24th, two from Somerset and a few from Worcester.

On the 26th they had reached the eastern counties, as they were reported from Suffolk and Norfolk, and there was a decided increase in the latter county on the 27th. On the same day they had also reached Glamorgan and Merioneth, and were recorded from Cheshire and Yorkshire on the 28th.

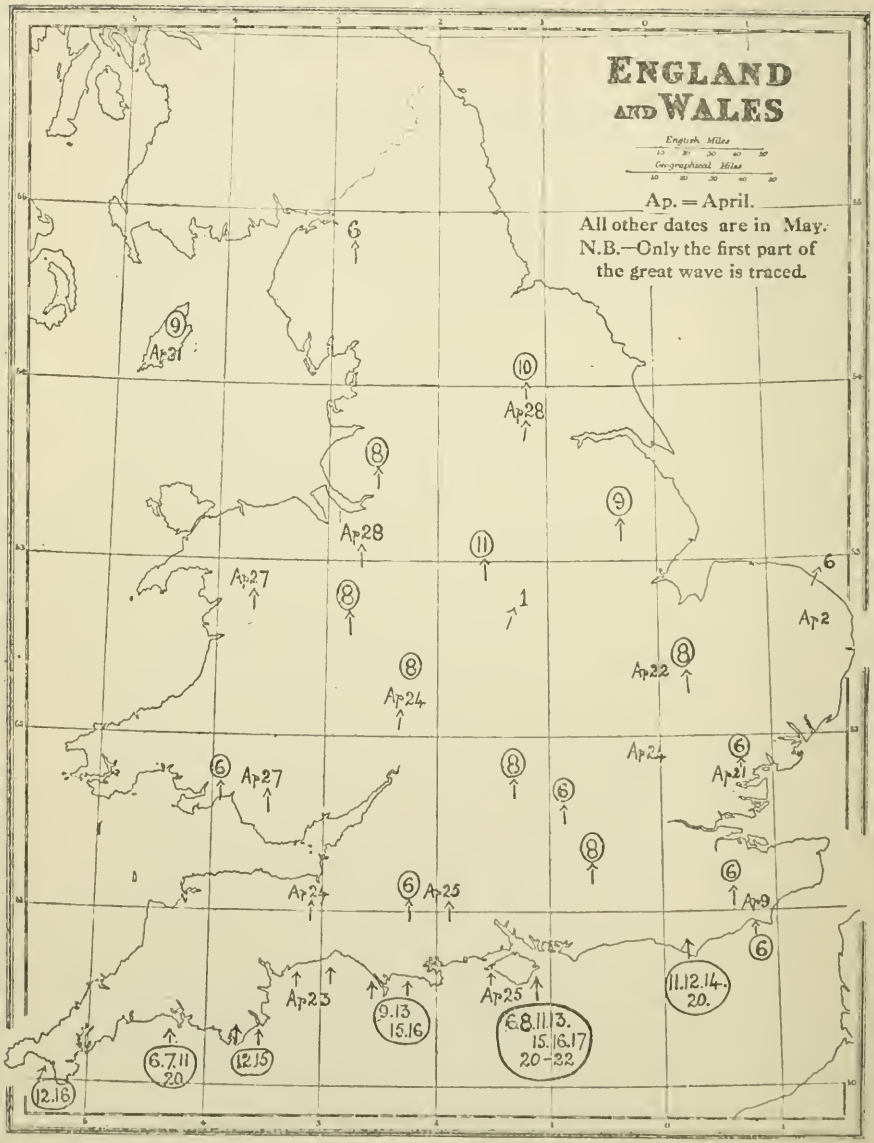
During the first week in May small parties had evidently arrived, as increased numbers were reported from most of the southern counties.

The *first* large immigration reached our shores on May the 6th, and was reported from the Cornish, Hants and Kent lights; probably a portion of the birds passed on, as some were reported from the Norfolk lights.

This large 'wave' spread across England and Wales, from Kent in the south-east to Cardigan and Cumberland on the west and north-west. The birds in the southern counties must have passed quickly northwards, as a decrease was noted in Wilts and Kent on May the 7th.

A *second* immigration reached the Cornish lights on the

SEDGE-WARBLER.



7th and the Hants lights on the 8th, and birds were observed arriving at our southern lights almost nightly from that date until May the 22nd (see Chronological Summary).

The south-western lights were reached slightly before the south-eastern ones, and the birds then passed rapidly northwards, spreading over the country as they went.

The residents had settled down and were nesting in Derbyshire by the 20th, and in Surrey by the 21st, but fresh arrivals were still passing through both of these counties on the above dates. With the exception of an increase noticed on May the 25th in Wilts and Glamorgan and on May the 26th in Cornwall, no further movements were observed.

The species was reported as passing our south-coast lights on no less than twelve different nights between May the 6th and the 22nd.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	2.	Norfolk.
„	9.	Kent.
„	14.	Kent.
„	21.	Douglas Head light (Isle of Man), Essex.
„	22.	Kent, Bedford.
„	23.	Devon, Dorset.
„	24.	Somerset, Worcester (few), Herts.
„	25.	Hants, Wilts.
„	26.	Suffolk, Norfolk.
„	27.	Wilts and Norfolk (slight increase), Glamorgan, Merioneth.
„	28.	Kent, Surrey, Bucks, Cambridge (few), Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„	29.	Devon, Essex, Suffolk (few).
May	1.	Essex, Leicester.
„	2.	Norfolk.
„	3.	Wilts (slight increase), Surrey, Oxford, Brecon.
„	4.	Dorset (many), Kent and Wilts (few), Oxford, Cheshire.

May 5. Cornwall, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Berks, Herts, Oxford, Norfolk, Yorkshire (few), Isle of Man.

„ 6. Cornish, Hants, Kent and Norfolk lights, Kent, Wilts (many), Essex, Bucks, Suffolk, Glamorgan, Worcester (many), Hereford, Cardigan, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire (few), Cumberland.

„ 7. Cornish lights, Hants, Kent, Wilts (decrease), Merioneth, Cheshire (many), Isle of Man.

„ 8. Hants lights, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Worcester, Glamorgan (decrease), Berks (slight increase), Oxford, Cambridge, Shropshire (increase) and Lancashire.

„ 9. Dorset (numbers), Berks, Shropshire (decrease), Staffordshire, Lincoln, Isle of Man.

„ 10. Middlesex, Oxford, Herts, Derby, Cheshire (increase), Yorkshire (slight increase).

„ 11. Cornish lights, Hants (many), Sussex, Kent (few), Oxford (decrease), Derby (many), Yorkshire (increase).

„ 12. Scilly and Devon lights, Cornwall (few), Sussex (increase), Kent, Wilts (decrease), Berks and Lancashire (slight increase), Isle of Man.

„ 13. Dorset and Hants lights, Sussex (decrease), Shropshire (increase).

„ 14. Sussex, Wilts and Oxford (slight increase), Berks, Merioneth, Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 15. Devon, Dorset and Hants lights, Hants (fair numbers), Lincoln (increase), Lancashire.

„ 16. Scilly and Hants lights, Dorset (numbers), Oxford (decrease), Yorkshire (increase).

„ 17. Hants lights, Wilts (increase), Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 18. Dorset (decrease), Surrey (increase), Isle of Man.

„ 19. Cornwall (numbers), Dorset (many).

May 20. Hants lights, Cornwall (numbers), Sussex, Berks (increase), Derby (nest with eggs).

„ 21. Hants lights, Surrey (increase : nesting), Derby and Yorkshire (increase).

„ 22. Hants lights, Kent (few), Cheshire (nest with eggs).

„ 24. Cornwall (decrease), Kent (nest with eggs), Isle of Man (numbers).

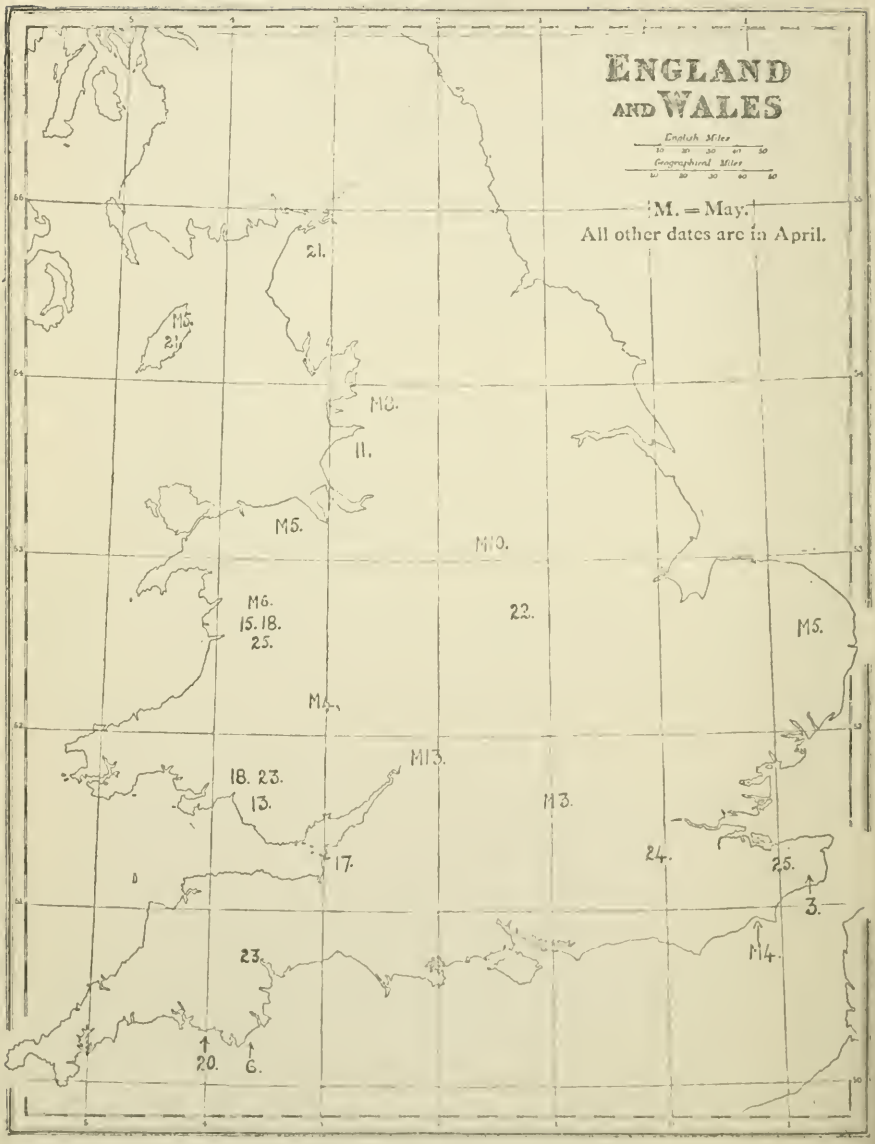
„ 25. Wilts (further increase), Glamorgan (slight increase), Berks (nest with eggs).

„ 26. Cornwall (increase).

„ 27. Suffolk (few), Surrey.

June 1. Denbigh (nest with eggs)

WHITE WAGTAIL.



THE WHITE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla alba L.

Owing no doubt to its resemblance to the Pied Wagtail, the records of this species are somewhat scanty. It was first observed in Kent on the 3rd and 4th of April, and between the 6th and 15th it was recorded from Devon, Glamorgan, Montgomery and Lancashire.

On the 18th a large flock was seen in Glamorgan; during the following week the species was noticed daily in Cornwall, and by the 21st it had reached Cumberland and the Isle of Man.

During the rest of the season the records, which, with two exceptions (Norfolk, 3rd of May; Kent, 4th of May), were all from the west, were insufficient to enable any definite movements to be traced.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 3. Kent.
„ 4. Kent.
„ 6. Devon.
„ 11. Lancashire.
„ 13. Glamorgan.
„ 15. Montgomery.
„ 17. Somerset.
„ 18. Glamorgan (many), Montgomery (few).
„ 19–20. Cornwall lights.
„ 21. Isle of Man, Cumberland.
„ 22. Leicester.

April	23.	Cornwall, Devon, Glamorgan.
,,	24.	Surrey.
,,	25.	Cornwall, Kent, Montgomery (few).
,,	26.	Cornwall.
,,	28.	Cornwall.
,,	30.	Glamorgan.
May	3.	Oxford.
,,	4.	Kent (few), Brecon.
,,	5.	Norfolk, Denbigh, Isle of Man.
,,	6.	Montgomery (few), Isle of Man.
,,	8.	Isle of Man, Lancashire.
,,	9.	Montgomery, Isle of Man.
,,	10.	Derby.
,,	11.	Isle of Man.
,,	12.	Montgomery, Denbigh, Isle of Man.
,,	13.	Gloucester (few), Isle of Man.
,,	16.	Isle of Man.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla rai (Bonap.).

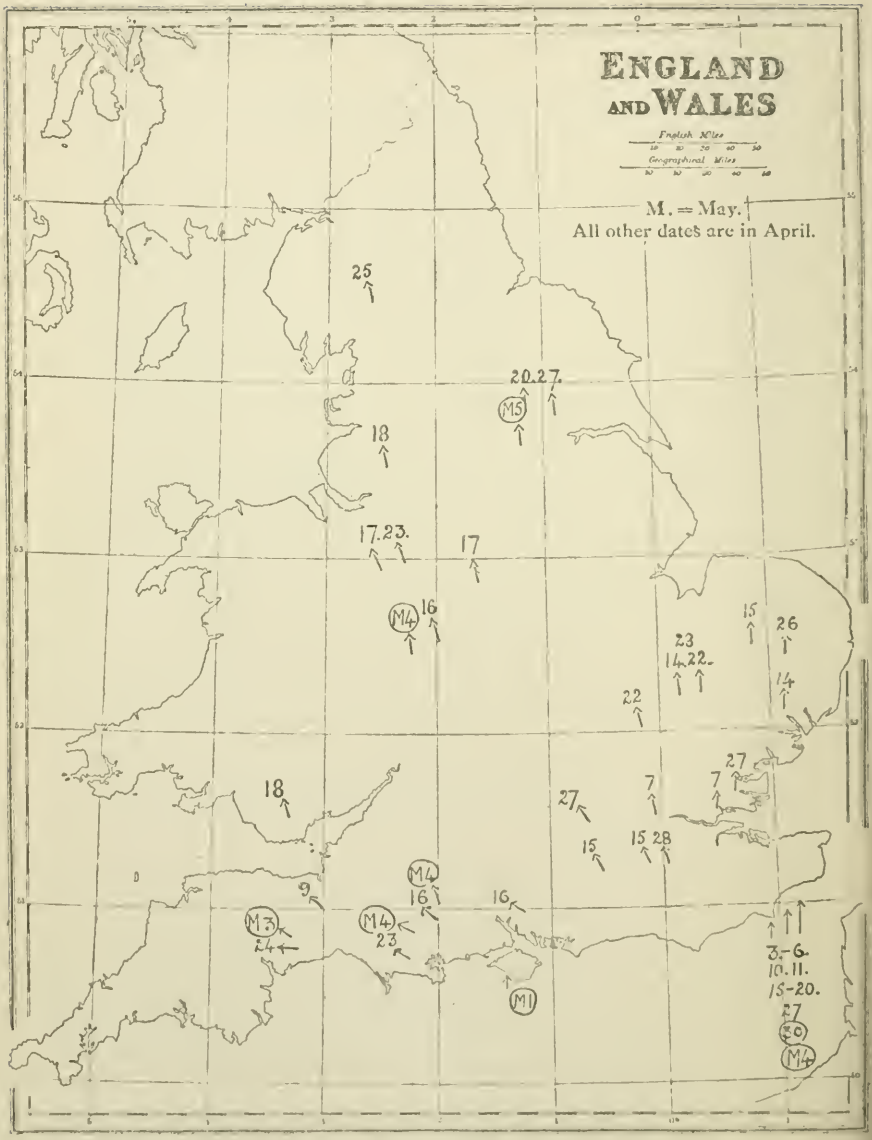
All the evidence tends to show that the great majority of Yellow Wagtails arrived on the south-east coast of England. The few stragglers which were recorded during the last week of March and the first week of April were all observed in Kent and Essex, the only exceptions being one in Hants on the 30th of March and one in Somerset on the 9th of April.

After the 13th of April the numbers began to increase. The first arrival was recorded from Yorkshire on that date, from Cambridge and Suffolk on the 14th, from Norfolk, Surrey and Berks on the 15th, from Derby and Staffordshire on the 16th and from Cheshire on the 17th. There seems to have been an influx on April the 18th, for the species was observed at the Hanois light, Channel Islands, while a slight increase was noted in Surrey, many were seen in Glamorgan, and other birds had pushed on into Shropshire and Lancashire. On the 20th there seems to have been a slight increase in the south-east and an increase of males only was noted in Yorkshire.

Another immigration probably took place on the 22nd on the south-east coast, as an increase of males was noted in Cambridge and Bedford. Larger numbers were noted in Norfolk on the 26th, and on the 27th a further increase was recorded on the Kentish coast, whence the birds apparently spread westward and northward, as they were recorded in Hants, Surrey and Cambridge on the 28th and in Devon and Worcester on the 29th.

On May the 1st this species was recorded from the Hants

YELLOW WAGTAIL.



lights and by that date many had settled down in Surrey. On May the 3rd a migratory movement was noted in Devon, Oxford and Staffordshire, and on the 4th in Dorset, from which county but few had previously been recorded, while in Kent many had become resident. On the 6th the Yellow Wagtail was generally distributed in Derby.

From the 9th to the 15th there was evidence to show that small migratory movements had been going on in the more northerly counties, but in most counties nesting had already begun by about the 12th of May.

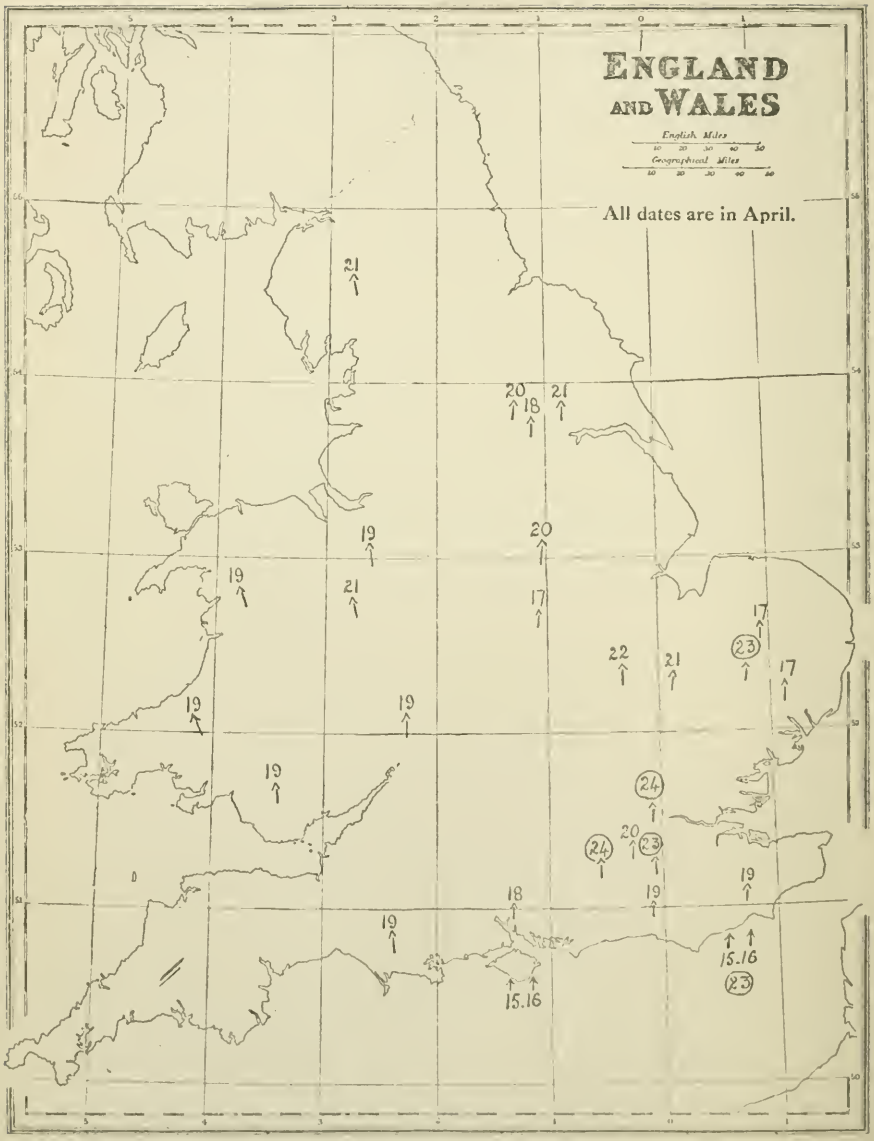
Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 21. Kent (Dungeness).
„ 24. Essex.
„ 26. Kent (Dungeness).
„ 30. Hants.
April 3. Kent (Thanet).
„ 4. Kent (Thanet and Dungeness).
„ 5. Kent (Dungeness).
„ 6. Kent (Thanet and Dungeness).
„ 7. Essex, Herts.
„ 9. Somerset.
„ 10. Kent (Dungeness), Essex.
„ 11. Kent (Thanet).
„ 13. Essex, Yorkshire.
„ 14. Somerset, Suffolk, Cambridge.
„ 15. Kent (Dungeness and Thanet), Surrey, Berks, Norfolk (few).
„ 16. Kent (Dungeness and Thanet), Hants, Wilts, Surrey, Staffordshire, Derby.
„ 17. Kent (Thanet), Derby, Cheshire.
„ 18. Channel Isles light, Surrey, Glamorgan (many), Shropshire, Lancashire.
„ 20. Kent (Thanet and Dungeness), Surrey, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 21. Sussex.

April 22. Kent, Bedford (few), Cambridge (many).
„ 23. Dorset, Glamorgan (decrease), Staffordshire, Cheshire (few).
„ 24. Devon.
„ 25. Kent, Sussex, Somerset, Notts, Westmoreland.
„ 26. Norfolk (many), Merioneth.
„ 27. Kent (Dungeness and Thanet), Essex (few), Oxford, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 28. Hants, Surrey (many), Cambridge (increase).
„ 29. Devon (few), Somerset, Suffolk, Worcester.
„ 30. Kent (Dungeness and Thanet), Dorset, Hereford.
May 1. Hants lights, Lancashire, Surrey.
„ 3. Devon (few), Oxford, Shropshire, Staffordshire (many), Derby.
„ 4. Dorset (many), Kent (Romney—many, Dungeness and Thanet), Wilts (few), Oxford, Staffordshire (decrease).
„ 5. Sussex, Surrey (few), Yorkshire (increase).
„ 6. Kent (Dungeness—many, Thanet—few), Sussex (many), Bucks, Norfolk, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire.
„ 8. Sussex (few), Berks, Shropshire, Yorkshire (decrease).
„ 9. Dorset (few), Cambridge (increase).
„ 10. Sussex (decrease), Oxford.
„ 11. Kent, Hants, Wilts (building), Essex (few), Staffordshire.
„ 12. Sussex (few nesting), Oxford (decrease), Cheshire (increase: nesting), Yorkshire (increase).
„ 13. Kent (many nesting), Gloucester (few), Shropshire, Staffordshire (many), Cheshire and Yorkshire (decrease).
„ 14. Oxford (increase).
„ 15. Oxford (decrease).
„ 16. Dorset (few).
„ 17. Sussex (decrease).
„ 18. Derby (nest with six eggs).

May	19.	Dorset (few), Radnor (many), Yorkshire (three finished nests).
„	20.	Shropshire (few).
„	24.	Radnor.
June	1.	Wilts (nest with young).
„	2.	Sussex (nest with three young).

TREE-PIPIT.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
All dates are in April.
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THE TREE-PIPIT.

Anthus trivialis (L.).

During the first fortnight of April a few stragglers of this species were observed in some of the southern and western counties, but no definite immigration could be traced.

The *first* marked immigration was observed at the Hants lights on the 15th and 16th, and from that date the species gradually spread over most of the country. It was noted from Suffolk and Norfolk for the first time on the 17th, and in increasing numbers in Yorkshire on the 18th, while by the 19th it had pushed into the extreme west (Glamorgan, Cardigan and Merioneth). On the 20th a further increase was noted in Yorkshire, and on the following day many more birds arrived and some were also recorded in Cumberland. On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Tree-Pipits gradually became more abundant in the south-eastern counties, and on the latter day there was an increase in the west (Radnor and Merioneth).

The usual breeding-stock of Tree-Pipits seems to have arrived in Hants by the 26th of April, and in most of the counties some birds had settled down by the first week in May. There was, however, some evidence to prove that small migratory movements were still going on, chiefly in the west, for in many counties the increase continued until about the 8th of May.

Between the 10th and 15th the species continued to arrive almost without cessation along the south coast, from the Isle of Wight to Kent, and there is some slight evidence to show that this immigration passed on to more northerly parts.

Nesting was first reported from Hants on May the 8th,

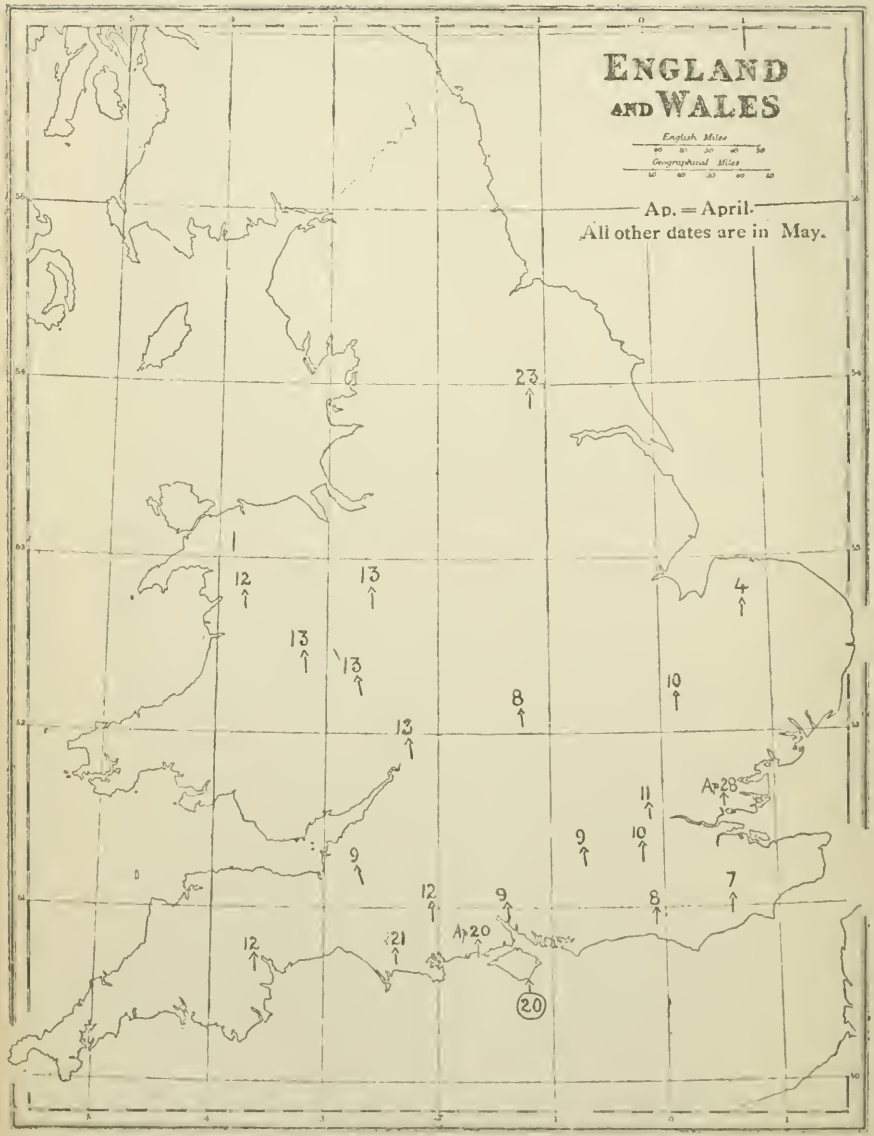
Berks on the 11th, Cambridge on the 12th, Derby on the 13th, and Cornwall on the 14th. By May the 21st nesting had become general.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	4.	Hants.
,,	6.	Surrey.
,,	7.	Worcester.
,,	8.	Kent.
,,	12.	Sussex, Cheshire. Yorkshire.
,,	14.	Hants, Sussex, Wilts, Berks.
,,	15.	Hants lights, Kent.
,,	16.	Hants lights, Kent.
,,	17.	Suffolk, Norfolk, Leicester.
,,	18.	Hants, Yorkshire (increase).
,,	19.	Dorset, Kent, Sussex, Glamorgan, Cardigan, Worcester, Leicester, Merioneth, Cheshire.
,,	20.	Sussex, Surrey, Notts, Yorkshire (further increase).
,,	21.	Cambridge, Cardigan, Merioneth, Shropshire, Yorkshire (large increase), Cumberland.
,,	22.	Bedford (many), Hereford, Shropshire, Derby, Carnarvon (few).
,,	23.	Kent (increase), Surrey (many), Norfolk, Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor.
,,	24.	Devon, Berks, Herts, Radnor (few), Merioneth (many).
,,	25.	Dorset, Hants, Surrey (decrease), Suffolk, Staffordshire, Westmoreland.
,,	26.	Hants (usual numbers), Derby, Denbigh.
,,	27.	Essex, Cheshire, Lancashire.
,,	28.	Cornwall, Somerset, Surrey (many), Oxford, Bucks, Radnor, Staffordshire.
,,	29.	Devon, Somerset, Suffolk (few), Cambridge and Shropshire (several), Notts, Derby.
,,	30.	Cornwall, Dorset, Merioneth (decrease).

May 1. Devon (few), Wilts (several).
„ 2. Herts, Norfolk.
„ 3. Oxford, Brecon (few), Norfolk, Merioneth (increase), Shropshire, Cumberland.
„ 4. Kent, Dorset, Radnor, Leicester, Derby, Cheshire (few), Yorkshire (slight increase).
„ 5. Sussex, Kent, Surrey (few), Cheshire (many), Lancashire, Yorkshire.
„ 6. Sussex (decrease), Berks (few), Herts, Glamorgan, Shropshire (many), Staffordshire (few), Merioneth (few), Notts (usual numbers), Lincoln, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 7. Kent and Staffordshire (decrease), Derby and Merioneth (many).
„ 8. Hants (nest), Wilts (few), Cambridge (increase), Radnor (decrease), Westmoreland.
„ 9. Dorset (few), Merioneth (decrease).
„ 10. Hants (usual numbers), Radnor (increase).
„ 11. Somerset, Merioneth (many), Berks (nest).
„ 12. Kent (increase), Merioneth, Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„ 13. Hants lights, Glamorgan, Radnor (decrease), Denbigh, Derby (nests with eggs).
„ 14. Cornwall (nest), Kent (increase).
„ 15. Hants lights, Radnor and Cheshire (increase).
„ 16. Radnor (decrease).
„ 17. Surrey (increase).
„ 18. Kent (decrease), Merioneth (many).
„ 19. Radnor (increase).
„ 20. Suffolk and Staffordshire (increase).
„ 21. Suffolk and Radnor (nests with eggs).
„ 22. Shropshire (nest with eggs). Lincoln.
„ 25. Kent and Lincoln (nests with eggs).
„ 26. Lancashire, Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„ 31. Denbigh (nest with eggs).

RED-BACKED SHRIKE.



THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius collurio L.

This species appears to have arrived somewhat late, either singly or in very small numbers, on the south-eastern portion of the coast of England.

The *first* record was that of a bird observed in Hants on April the 20th ; other individuals were reported from Essex on the 28th, Norfolk on May the 4th, Kent on the 7th, Sussex and Worcester on the 8th, Berks and Somerset on the 9th, Cambridge on the 10th, Merioneth on the 12th, and Hereford and Radnor on the 13th. The species was seen in Yorkshire on the 23rd, a rather rare occurrence.

Nests with eggs were reported on May the 13th from Cambridge and on the 17th from Hants and Sussex.

All the evidence tends to show that the species begins nesting operations very shortly after its arrival.

The only record from the lighthouses was one bird taken at St. Catherine's on May the 20th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	20.	Hants.
,,	28.	Essex.
May	4.	Norfolk.
,,	7.	Kent.
,,	8.	Sussex, Worcester.
,,	9.	Kent, Hants, Sussex, Somerset, Berks.
,,	10.	Somerset (slight increase), Surrey, Cambridge.
,,	11.	Middlesex.
,,	12.	Devon, Wilts, Merioneth.

May	13.	Gloucester (few), Hereford, Radnor, Shropshire, Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„	14.	Sussex, Berks.
„	15.	Suffolk.
„	16.	Berkshire (building), Oxford, Hereford.
„	17.	Sussex (nest with eggs), Hants, Wilts, Herts.
„	18.	Essex, Bedford.
„	20.	Hants lights, Kent, Berks, Shropshire (several).
„	21.	Dorset.
„	22.	Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	23.	Brecon, Yorkshire.
„	24.	Kent (slight increase).
„	26.	Surrey.
„	27.	Suffolk.
June	1.	Wilts, Glamorgan (nests with eggs).

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa grisola L.

Although a few stragglers were recorded during the first week in May, it was not until the 6th and 7th of that month that the Spotted Flycatcher arrived in numbers. On those dates, however, it was recorded from the seaboard counties between Hants and Suffolk, and during the next few days it had spread in small numbers in a north-westerly direction, but did not reach any counties to the south-west of a line drawn from Hants to Merioneth.

Between the 13th and 16th immigrations arrived on the western half of the south coast and spread over the south-western counties, the numbers over the rest of the country remaining unaltered.

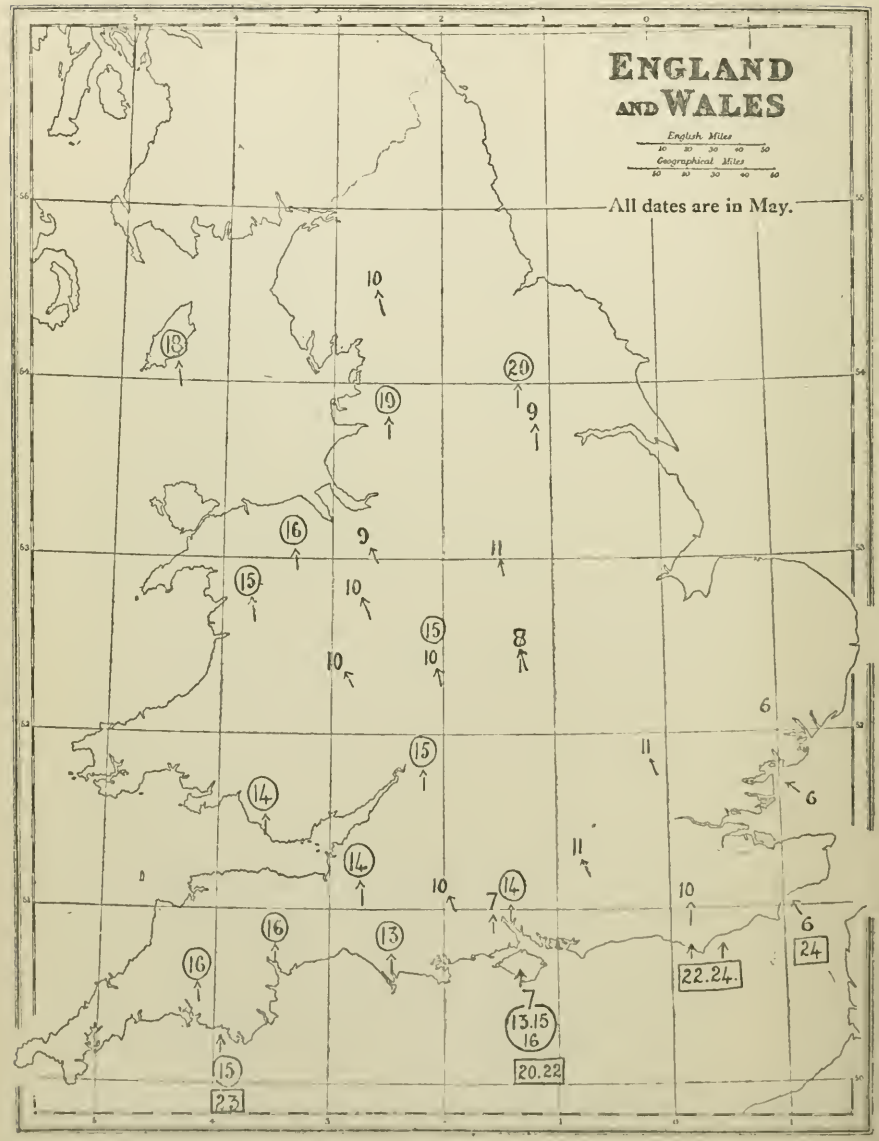
Immigrations arrived on the same portion of the coast between the 20th and 23rd of May, the eastern flank arriving in Kent and Sussex on the 24th. After that date the species appears to have settled down in its breeding-quarters, although a further small influx was noted in the Isle of Wight on the 31st.

A half-built nest was found in Radnorshire on the 22nd. On the 24th the species was observed building in Suffolk, and on the same day a nest with one egg was found in Cheshire.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 23. Bucks.
May 2. Staffordshire.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.



May 4. Herts.
„ 5. Berks, Staffordshire.
„ 6. Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Staffordshire, Lancashire.
„ 7. Hants lights.
„ 8. Hants, Leicester.
„ 9. Yorkshire, Cheshire.
„ 10. Sussex, Wilts, Worcester (several), Radnor, Shropshire, Westmoreland.
„ 11. Sussex, Berks, Herts, Suffolk (few resident), Cardigan, Derby, Yorkshire (several).
„ 12. Kent, Wilts (slight increase), Middlesex (London), Berks, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Staffordshire, Cheshire.
„ 13. Hants lights, Dorset, Wilts (some resident), Berks (few), Hereford, Shropshire (few), Derby (resident), Yorkshire (slight increase).
„ 14. Hants (several), Somerset, Glamorgan.
„ 15. Cornwall and Hants lights, Dorset (few resident), Middlesex, Oxford, Gloucester (few), Worcester, Merioneth.
„ 16. Hants lights, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Oxford (few resident), Hereford, Denbigh.
„ 17. Kent.
„ 18. Norfolk, Isle of Man.
„ 19. Radnor (few resident), Isle of Man, Lancashire.
„ 20. Hants lights, Kent (few), Berks (usual numbers), Suffolk, Radnor, Shropshire (usual numbers), Derby (slight increase), Yorkshire (increase), Isle of Man.
„ 22. Hants lights, Sussex (slight increase), Hants, Middlesex, Hereford, Radnor (nest), Denbigh.
„ 23. Cornwall lights, Devon, Staffordshire.
„ 24. Sussex lights, Kent (increase), Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, Glamorgan, Radnor (slight increase), Cheshire (nests).
„ 25. Dorset (slight increase), Berks (nest).

May 26. Surrey, Wilts (increase), Derby (nest).
„ 27. Kent (slight increase).
„ 28. Glamorgan, Isle of Man.
„ 29. Cornwall.
„ 31. Hants lights, Cambridge, Denbigh.

THE PIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa atricapilla L.

The few records of this species are from such widely scattered localities that they afford little or no clue as to the points of arrival, or to the routes pursued by the immigrants. Most of the records refer to single individuals.

The only Pied Flycatcher reported from the lights was one killed at St. Catherine's on the 15th of May.

The first arrival was recorded from Oxford on the 14th of April. On the 23rd six, apparently on passage, were reported from Carnarvon.

One appeared in Westmoreland on the 27th and one in Somerset on the 28th. Birds were reported from Hants on the 2nd of May and from Montgomery on the 3rd. On the 4th "a few" were seen in Radnor and three in Yorkshire; while single individuals were noted in Cornwall and Norfolk respectively on the 6th.

On the 19th a nest with two eggs was found in Radnor. The species was nesting in Yorkshire on the 22nd, and birds were said to be incubating in Brecon on the 23rd.

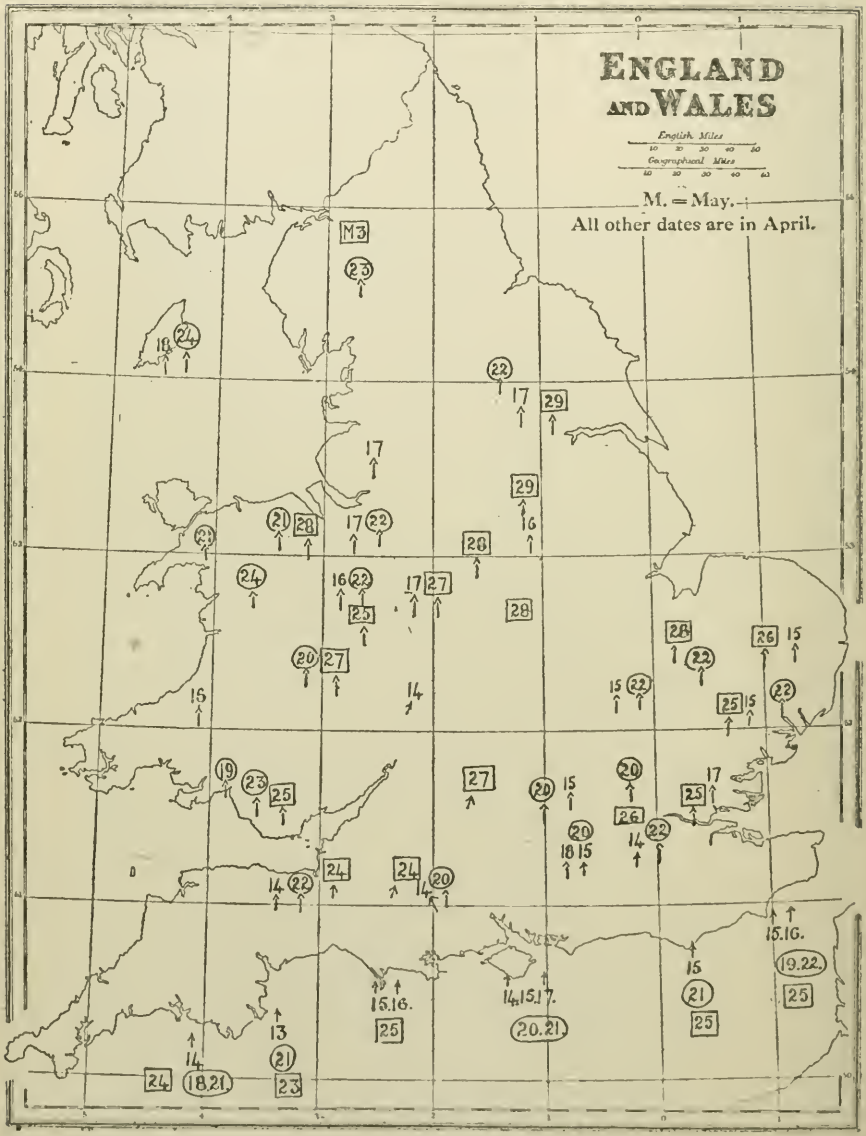
Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 14. Oxford.
„ 23. Carnarvon (passing).
„ 27. Westmoreland.
„ 28. Somerset.
May 2. Hants.
„ 3. Montgomery, Somerset.
„ 4. Radnor (few), Yorkshire.

May	5.	Berks, Radnor (few), Yorkshire (passing).
,,	6.	Cornwall, Norfolk, Radnor.
,,	9.	Norfolk.
,,	10.	Cambridge.
,,	11.	Radnor, Lincoln.
,,	13.	Radnor, Merioneth (resident).
,,	15.	Hants lights, Radnor (few).
,,	16.	Yorkshire.
,,	17.	Norfolk.
,,	18.	Merioneth.
,,	19.	Radnor (many: nest with eggs).
,,	22.	Yorkshire (nest).
,,	23.	Brecon (nest).

PIED FLYCATCHER.

SWALLOW.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.

THE SWALLOW.

Hirundo rustica L.

The Swallow is so well known, and its advent is so generally looked for, that the records of its arrival are more complete than those of any other species, and it is therefore comparatively easy to trace the arrival and dispersal of the various immigrations through the country.

Tempted most probably by the fine weather in the spring of 1907 the first arrivals were earlier than usual. The species was first recorded from Leicestershire and Denbigh on March the 27th, and between the 29th and 31st scattered stragglers were noted in Cornwall, Hants, Berks, Montgomery, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Dumfries.

It seems probable that these early arrivals followed a westerly course ; but, with the exception of the two individuals seen in Cornwall on the 29th, we have no record of their actual route.

During April and May Swallows continued to appear almost daily along the whole of the western half of the south coast, each immigration arriving first in Cornwall and Devon, then in Hants, and subsequently in the south-eastern counties.

During the first half of April the birds appear to have remained chiefly in the south-western and western counties, those seen in the other counties being merely solitary stragglers ; but from the 15th of April onwards their distribution became more general, and the contingents landing in the south-west passed on to the north and north-east in rapid succession.

The immigration was so sustained and continuous that it would serve no good purpose to trace each successive movement, and the following summary of the earlier ones which

commenced on April the 13th will be sufficient to illustrate the mode of arrival.

On the 13th and 14th the *first* immigration reached Cornwall and Devon, and was followed on the 15th by lighthouse records from Hants and Sussex, accompanied by a slight increase in Kent and a decrease in Somerset and Wilts, and a further increase in Kent on the following day. On April the 17th an increase was noted from Essex, Worcester, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, with a decrease in Surrey and Berks. On the 18th there was a further increase in Cornwall and a decrease in Hants followed by another increase in Hants and Kent on the 19th and 20th.

On April the 21st there was a great increase in Cornwall, Devon, Hants and Sussex, but a decrease in Berks and Surrey, while on the following day an increase was evident in Kent, Somerset, Surrey, Bucks, Bedford, Suffolk, Cambridge, Shropshire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, and a decrease in Cornwall, Devon, Hants, Sussex and Wilts. These dates show very clearly how each wave passed onwards, making way for others to succeed it. On April the 24th a fresh immigration was noted in Cornwall, Somerset and Wilts, and the following day Swallows were seen to arrive at the Kent lights and there was an increase in Sussex and Dorset, but a decrease in Devon and Somerset.

Until the 8th of May, by which time the birds had settled down in most parts of the country and had begun nesting-operations, there was practically no break in the immigrations. During the latter half of the month fresh contingents still continued to arrive, though it became more difficult to trace their course; the main bodies landed on the south-western seaboard counties on the 10th and 11th, 20th and 24th. Late records were sent in from the Varne light-vessel off Kent, between the 20th of May and the 10th of June, and it seems probable that these referred to emigrating birds, more especially as previous to May the 20th they were only noted at this light on two occasions, viz. the 25th of April and the 5th of May.

The records from the Isle of Man are particularly interesting. Swallows were first observed on the island on April the 14th and a few were occasionally seen between the 18th and 27th, all being noted as on passage. None were seen from April the 28th till May the 4th inclusive, but the next week, May 5th–13th, a few were seen to arrive at the lighthouse and pass over the island. The following week the residents arrived and, almost immediately, began to build, and no further records were received showing changes in number.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March	27.	Leicester, Denbigh.
,,	28.	Leicester.
,,	29.	Cornwall.
,,	30.	Montgomery, S. Yorkshire, Dumfries.
,,	31.	Hants, Berks, Lancashire, Dumfries (many).
April	1.	Cornwall, Herts.
,,	2.	Dorset lights, Oxford, Cheshire.
,,	3.	Dorset, Kent, Somerset.
,,	4.	Hants.
,,	5.	Dorset (few), Somerset.
,,	6.	Devon, Dorset (few), Somerset, Denbigh.
,,	7.	Devon (few), Dorset (decrease), Surrey, Staffordshire.
,,	8.	Devon (decrease), Hants (increase).
,,	10.	Hants lights, Shropshire, Leicester, Lancashire.
,,	12.	Cornwall lights, Bucks, Glamorgan.
,,	13.	Devon (increase), Wilts, Essex, Glamorgan, Worcester, Denbigh.
,,	14.	Cornwall (slight increase), Devon (decrease), Hants, Sussex, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Essex, Berks, Worcester (increase), Cardigan, Merioneth, Derby, Isle of Man, Yorkshire.
,,	15.	Dorset, Hants and Sussex lights, Hants, Kent, Somerset and Wilts (decrease), Berks and Bucks (slight increase), Herts, Bedford, Suffolk, Norfolk, Glamorgan, Cardigan.

April 16. Dorset, Kent (slight increase), Surrey, Herts, Cardigan and Shropshire (increase), Notts, Leicester (decrease).

„ 17. Hants, Surrey, Essex (slight increase), Berks, Worcester, Cardigan and Shropshire (decrease), Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire (increase).

„ 18. Cornwall (slight further increase), Hants, Surrey and Berks (increase), Essex and Lancashire (decrease), Isle of Man.

„ 19. Kent, Berks, Glamorgan (slight increase), Staffordshire and Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 20. Hants (slight increase), Kent (decrease), Wilts, Berks and Herts (increase), Bucks (slight further increase), Glamorgan (decrease), Radnor, Isle of Man, Yorkshire (slight increase).

„ 21. Cornwall (great increase), Devon, Hants (further increase), Sussex (slight increase), Surrey and Berks (decrease), Cambridge, Carnarvon (many), Denbigh (increase), Isle of Man.

„ 22. Cornwall, Devon, Hants, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey (slight increase), Bucks (further increase), Bedford, Cambridge, Suffolk, Shropshire, Carnarvon (decrease), Cheshire, Yorkshire (increase).

„ 23. Devon, Somerset (decrease), Surrey and Glamorgan (increase), Denbigh and Cheshire (decrease), Westmoreland.

„ 24. Cornwall lights, Somerset and Wilts (increase), Surrey and Glamorgan (decrease), Merioneth, Denbigh (slight increase), Isle of Man (few).

„ 25. Kent light, Devon (decrease), Dorset (increase), Sussex, Somerset (decrease), Glamorgan (slight increase), Essex, Suffolk, Shropshire (further increase), Notts (increase).

„ 26. Cornwall lights, Dorset, Sussex and Essex (decrease), Surrey and Norfolk (increase), Shropshire (further increase).

April 27. Cornwall (further increase), Sussex, Somerset, Berks and Oxford (increase), Glamorgan (decrease), Radnor (slight increase), Staffordshire (increase), Isle of Man.

„ 28. Hants, Berks (decrease), Cambridge (slight further increase), Leicester, Staffordshire (decrease), Derby (slight increase), Denbigh (increase).

„ 29. Cornwall (usual numbers), Dorset, Kent and Suffolk (increase), Hants, Somerset, Oxford, Radnor, Shropshire and Leicester (decrease), Staffordshire, Notts and Yorkshire (increase).

„ 30. Kent and Yorkshire (decrease),

May 1. Cornwall and Derby (increase).

„ 3. Devon and Wilts (increase), Surrey (resident), Cumberland.

„ 4. Shropshire (slight increase), Lancashire (increase).

„ 5. Kent and Isle of Man lights, Hants and Kent (increase), Somerset (large numbers), Wilts, Berks, Oxford, Suffolk, Radnor, Staffordshire, Leicester, Lincoln and Yorkshire (increase), Isle of Man.

„ 6. Cornwall (resident), Sussex (increase), Kent (further increase), Essex, Berks, Herts, Suffolk and Hereford (increase), Radnor (further increase), Cardigan, Merioneth, Denbigh, Shropshire and Staffordshire (increase), Yorkshire (great increase).

„ 7. Devon (further increase), Hants (nesting), Somerset (decrease), Glamorgan, Cambridge and Norfolk (increase), Hereford (decrease), Shropshire (nesting) and Staffordshire (decrease).

„ 8. Sussex, Somerset and Surrey (increase), Glamorgan (decrease), Merioneth (further increase), Denbigh (decrease), Lancashire, Yorkshire and Isle of Man (increase).

May 9. Devon and Somerset (decrease), Oxford and Cambridge (further increase), Merioneth (decrease), Denbigh (increase), Shropshire (further increase), Derby, Cheshire and Cumberland (increase), Yorkshire, (decrease).

„ 10. Somerset and Wilts (increase), Glamorgan (further decrease), Berks (decrease), Suffolk (resident).

„ 11. Cornwall lights, Devon (increase), Somerset (decrease), Berks (nesting), Bucks, Staffordshire and Lincoln (increase), Lancashire and Cumberland (further increase), Isle of Man (increase).

„ 12. Cornwall lights, Cornwall, Staffordshire (nesting), Lincoln and Lancashire (decrease), Yorkshire (increase).

„ 13. Dorset (increase), Cambridge and Staffordshire (decrease), Derby (further increase), Lincolnshire (increase), Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 14. Dorset (decrease), Sussex, Essex and Wilts (further increase), Norfolk (further decrease).

„ 15. Kent and Surrey (further increase), Berks (increase).

„ 16. Denbigh (decrease), Yorkshire (increase).

„ 17. Lancashire (increase), Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 18. Kent (further increase), Lancashire (decrease).

„ 20. Kent light, Devon, Cambridge and Norfolk (increase), Radnor (further increase).

„ 21. Yorkshire (increase), Norfolk (decrease).

„ 22. Devon (decrease), Wilts (further increase), Lancashire (increase), Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 24. Cornwall and Kent lights.

„ 25. Isle of Man (increase).

„ 26. Cheshire (nesting).

THE HOUSE-MARTIN.

Chelidon urbica (L.).

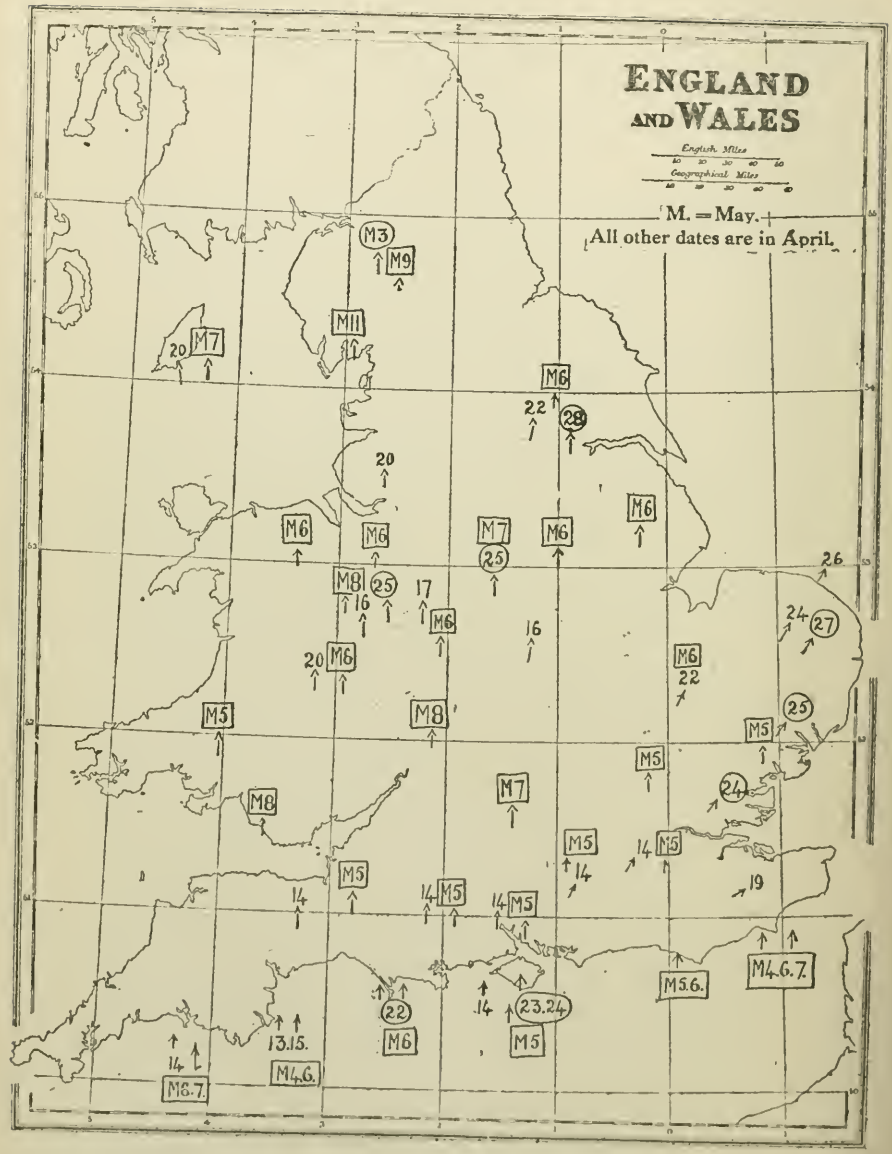
The first arrival of this species was recorded in Hampshire on the 30th of March, and on the 1st of April two House-Martins were noted in Cornwall, one in Somerset and ten or twelve "on passage" in the Isle of Man.

During the first week of the month stragglers were reported in Dorset, Surrey, Herts, Radnor, Warwick and Lancashire. On the 13th of April "many," apparently fresh arrivals, were recorded in Devonshire, but passed on immediately. On the same date "first arrivals" were noted from Essex, Suffolk and Yorkshire. On the 14th there was an increase in Cornwall, Somerset and Hants, and a few individuals were noted in Surrey and Worcester. On the 15th they were noted at the Devon lights, and during the next few days were observed on passage in Shropshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire and the Isle of Man.

The first records from the east were a few seen in Kent on the 19th and in Cambridge on the 22nd, while on the 23rd and 24th several were noted at St. Catherine's light in the Isle of Wight; on the latter date there was an increase in Essex and the first birds were recorded in Norfolk. On the 26th this species was noted at the Norfolk lights with an increase in Norfolk on the following day. From April the 29th to May the 5th numbers coming from the south-east and "going inland" were recorded from Yorkshire, and on the former date numbers were noted in Shropshire. On the 6th there seems to have been a great increase in Yorkshire.

Between the 4th and the 7th of May a large immigration took place along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly on the western half, and these birds seem to have spread

HOUSE-MARTIN.



throughout England generally, an increase being noted in many counties, especially in the north, where hitherto the numbers had been small, and by this time the bulk of our breeding-stock had evidently arrived.

Further immigrations, however, continued to make their appearance, notably between the 13th and 15th, and chiefly on the eastern half of the south coast; again between the 18th and 20th, chiefly on the western half; and possibly also on the 25th and 26th in Cornwall and Sussex.

House-Martins were first seen in Cumberland on the 3rd of May and in Westmoreland on the 6th.

They were building in Yorkshire on the 6th, in Hants and Staffordshire on the 7th, in Sussex on the 9th, in Berks on the 11th, in Kent, Lancashire and Staffordshire on the 12th and in Derby on the 17th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March	30.	Hants.
April	1.	Cornwall, Somerset, Isle of Man.
„	2.	Dorset.
„	3.	Radnor.
„	5.	Herts.
„	7.	Surrey, Warwick.
„	9.	Dorset, Lincoln.
„	13.	Devon (many), Hants, Essex, Suffolk, Yorkshire.
„	14.	Devon (decrease), Hants (increase), Somerset, Wilts (few), Surrey, Berks, Worcester, Yorkshire.
„	15.	Devon lights, Hants (decrease), Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Shropshire.
„	16.	Shropshire (increase), Leicester.
„	17.	Shropshire (decrease), Staffordshire (few).
„	18.	Dorset (few).
„	19.	Kent, Somerset, Staffordshire (decrease).
„	20.	Radnor, Lancashire, Isle of Man.

April 22. Dorset, Hants, Cambridge and Shropshire (few), Staffordshire, Yorkshire (increase), Isle of Man.

„ 23. Hants lights.

„ 24. Hants lights, Devon, Kent, Wilts, Surrey, Essex (increase), Norfolk, Glamorgan, Derby, Yorkshire, Isle of Man.

„ 25. Somerset, Suffolk, Shropshire (increase), Derby.

„ 26. Norfolk light, Surrey (few), Norfolk, Shropshire (few passing), Derby (decrease).

„ 27. Glamorgan, Herts, Norfolk (increase).

„ 28. Hants (decrease), Berks (slight increase), Yorkshire (many).

„ 29. Wilts, Essex (decrease), Suffolk (few), Shropshire, Yorkshire (many).

May 2. Cornwall, Surrey.

„ 3. Suffolk, Montgomery (many), Cumberland.

„ 4. Devon (increase), Kent, Wilts, Hereford, Radnor, Derby (few), Lancashire (slight increase), Yorkshire (many).

„ 5. Hants (increase), Sussex, Kent (decrease), Somerset (many), Wilts (increase), Berks, Oxford, Surrey (few), Herts, Suffolk, Glamorgan, Hereford, Radnor (slight increase), Merioneth, Carnarvon (many), Cheshire.

„ 6. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Surrey (decrease), Oxford, Herts, Suffolk (increase), Cambridge, Hereford, Radnor, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Notts (slight increase), Lincoln, Lancashire, Yorkshire (great increase), Westmoreland (decrease).

„ 7. Cornwall, Devon, Hants (nesting), Kent, Somerset, Berks, Oxford (increase), Herts (nesting), Worcester, Hereford, Denbigh and Staffordshire (decrease), Isle of Man (great increase), Derby (slight increase).

May 8. Cornwall, Kent, Somerset, Surrey ; Cambridge, Glamorgan and Worcester (increase), Radnor (decrease), Shropshire, Staffordshire.

„ 9. Sussex (nest), Somerset, Bucks, Glamorgan (decrease), Denbigh, Derby (decrease), Cheshire (great increase), Cumberland (slight increase).

„ 10. Sussex, Somerset and Wilts (increase), Denbigh (decrease).

„ 11. Cornwall, Hants, Sussex (usual numbers), Kent, Berks (nest), Denbigh and Shropshire (further increase), Derby, Lancashire, Cumberland (increase), Northumberland (slight increase).

„ 12. Cornwall, Radnor (increase), Denbigh, Derby, Yorkshire (increase), Cumberland, Northumberland (decrease).

„ 13. Kent (great increase), Herts, Denbigh and Derby (increase), Radnor (decrease), Cheshire (further increase), Lancashire (decrease).

„ 14. Sussex, Kent (further slight increase), Essex (increase), Glamorgan (slight increase).

„ 15. Hants lights, Cornwall, Surrey, Suffolk (decrease), Glamorgan and Cardigan (increase).

„ 16. Hants lights, Cornwall (slight increase), Hants (increase: nesting), Wilts (increase), Derby (large increase).

„ 17. Cornwall, Hants and Glamorgan (decrease), Herts and Norfolk (increase), Derby (nesting).

„ 18. Dorset (slight increase), Hants and Kent (further increase), Suffolk (increase).

„ 19. Devon (slight increase), Hants, Norfolk (decrease), Somerset and Radnor (increase), Denbigh (slight increase), Derby (decrease), Lancashire (increase).

„ 20. Devon (large increase), Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Glamorgan, Derby (increase), Cheshire (decrease).

May 23. Hants, Kent, Somerset (slight increase), Oxford, Denbigh and Cheshire (increase), Isle of Man.

„ 24. Kent, Wilts (further increase), Cambridge (increase), Radnor (nesting), Denbigh, Cheshire (decrease).

„ 25. Cornwall (increase).

„ 26. Sussex (increase).

THE SAND-MARTIN.

Cotile riparia (L.).

During the latter half of March the arrival of a few Sand-Martins was recorded along the south coast between Devon and Hants. These seem to have passed on rapidly to the north and west, as birds were recorded in Anglesea on the 27th, in Brecon and Cheshire on the 29th, in Staffordshire on the 31st, and in Shropshire, Derby, Yorkshire and Dumfriesshire (in numbers) on April the 1st. It would thus appear that the entire movement was confined to the more western counties, as the species was not recorded either from Kent or Essex until the 1st and 4th of April respectively.

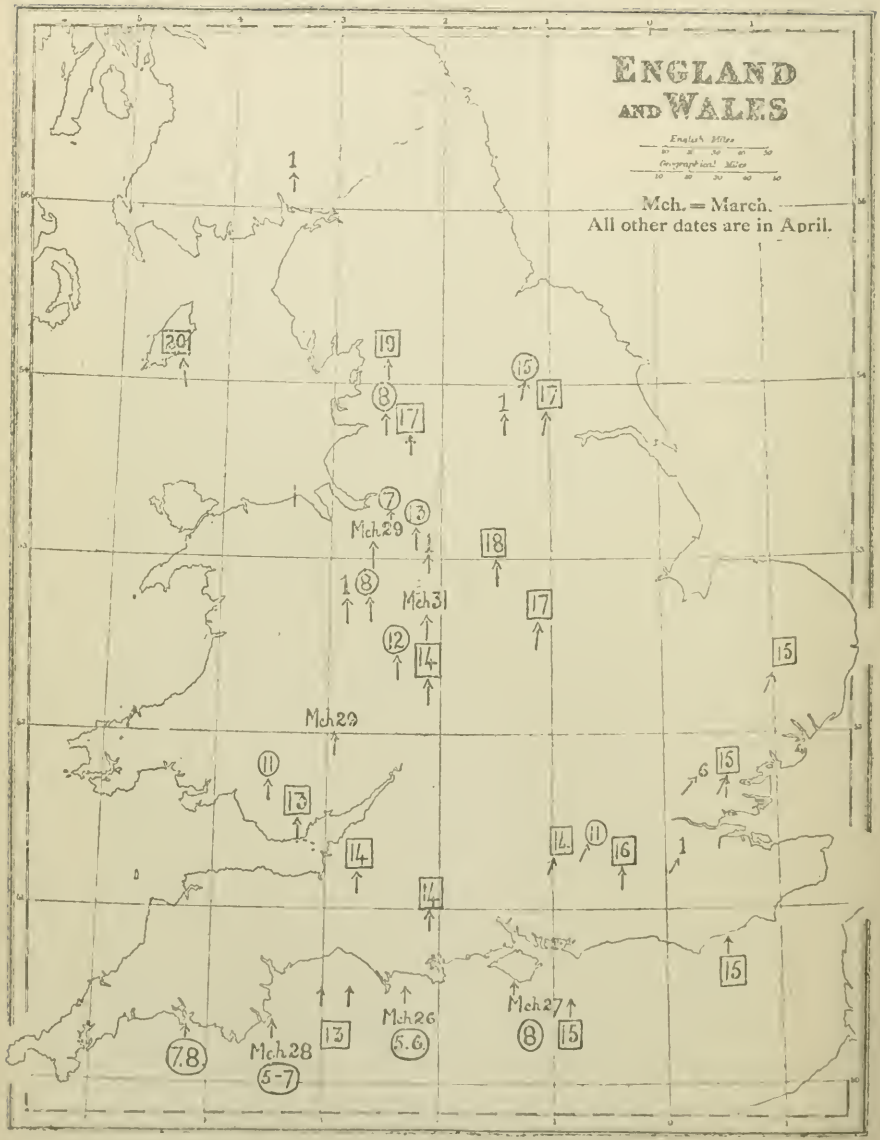
A marked increase in the south-west was noticeable on the 6th and 7th of April, and about 200 individuals were noted in Cheshire on the latter date.

During the second week of April the movements were small and confined to the south-west and west, and hardly any birds were observed in the east and south-east until the 15th, when some were noted at the Hants light and an increase was recorded in Kent, Essex, Norfolk and Yorkshire.

During the third week of April there was a slight increase in the number of birds throughout the country, especially in the south-eastern counties. During the following week larger migratory movements were observed everywhere except in the north, and many birds had become resident.

During the first part of May several immigrations seem to have passed across the country. On the 7th great numbers of birds passed over the Isle of Man, and an increase was recorded in Cumberland on the 9th. On the 10th another migratory flock was observed passing the Isle of Man and on the 11th a further increase was noted in Cumberland.

SAND-MARTIN.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
Mch. = March.
All other dates are in April.
Mch29
Mch31
Mch29
Mch28
Mch26
Mch27

Between the 12th and the 22nd there was sufficient evidence to prove that Sand-Martins were still moving throughout the country, and on the latter date some were observed at the Royal Sovereign light-ship approaching the Sussex shore. After the 22nd the movements decreased and by the end of the month they had entirely ceased.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March	18.	Surrey.
,,	26.	Dorset.
,,	27.	Hants, Anglesey.
,,	28.	Devon (many), Dorset.
,,	29.	Brecon, Cheshire.
,,	30.	Devon, Hants, Glamorgan.
,,	31.	Devon, Somerset, Staffordshire.
April	1.	Kent, Somerset, Shropshire, Derby, Yorkshire, Dumfries (many).
,,	2.	Cornwall, Cardigan and Cheshire (slight increase).
,,	3.	Radnor, Worcester.
,,	4.	Kent, Essex (few), Cardigan (many).
,,	5.	Devon (few), Dorset, Shropshire.
,,	6.	Dorset, Essex, Yorkshire (few).
,,	7.	Cornwall, Devon (few), Shropshire, Cheshire (many).
,,	8.	Cornwall (few), Hants (many), Kent, Shropshire (few), Lancashire.
,,	9.	Cornwall, Dorset (few), Kent, Shropshire and Lancashire (decrease).
,,	10.	Cornwall, Dorset (decrease), Wilts, Essex.
,,	11.	Devon, Kent and Essex (decrease), Surrey, Glamorgan, Lancashire (few).
,,	12.	Glamorgan, Worcester, Shropshire (many).
,,	13.	Devon and Dorset (increase), Kent, Glamorgan and Cheshire (increase), Shropshire and Lancashire (decrease), Yorkshire.

April 14. Devon, Dorset (decrease), Somerset, Wilts (many), Berks, Glamorgan (further increase), Worcester (increase), Cheshire (decrease).

„ 15. Hants lights, Devon, Kent, Somerset, Wilts (slight increase), Berks (decrease), Essex, Norfolk, Glamorgan, Yorkshire (increase).

„ 16. Hants, Wilts and Surrey (slight increase), Worcester, Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 17. Essex (increase), Leicester, Lancashire, Yorkshire (slight increase).

„ 18. Kent (slight increase), Essex (decrease), Derby (increase), Yorkshire (decrease).

„ 19. Dorset, Berks (slight increase), Glamorgan, Derby (decrease), Lancashire (increase), Yorkshire.

„ 20. Wilts, Surrey, Berks (decrease), Bucks and Herts (increase), Yorkshire (slight further increase), Glamorgan (decrease), Isle of Man.

„ 21. Cornwall, Devon and Hants (increase), Sussex (slight increase), Kent and Surrey (decrease), Herts, Denbigh, Isle of Man.

„ 22. Cornwall, Devon and Sussex (decrease), Kent (slight increase), Wilts, Surrey, Berks, Bedford and Suffolk (increase), Cambridge, Shropshire, Cheshire, Isle of Man (decrease).

„ 23. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Wilts (increase), Surrey and Berks (decrease), Glamorgan and Yorkshire (increase), Cheshire (decrease).

„ 24. Cornwall (decrease), Berks (increase), Glamorgan and Shropshire (decrease), Isle of Man (few).

„ 25. Sussex, Somerset, Surrey, Berks, Essex, Glamorgan, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Notts and Lancashire (increase).

„ 26. Cornwall and Devon (increase), Dorset, Somerset and Berks (decrease), Norfolk and Shropshire (increase), Staffordshire, Notts and Lancashire (decrease).

April 27. Cornwall, Wilts, Surrey and Oxford (increase), Glamorgan (decrease).

„ 28. Hants (increase), Surrey, Oxford and Glamorgan (decrease), Derby (slight increase), Yorkshire (further increase).

„ 29. Dorset; Hants and Wilts (decrease), Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, Brecon, Staffordshire, Leicester, Notts and Yorkshire (increase).

„ 30. Devon (decrease).

May 1. Cornwall, Surrey, and Derby (increase), Lancashire (decrease).

„ 2. Surrey (decrease).

„ 3. Devon (further decrease), Wilts, Surrey and Oxford (increase).

„ 4. Kent and Wilts (increase), Oxford (decrease), Derby (increase).

„ 5. Devon and Hants (increase), Kent (decrease), Herts, Suffolk (further increase), Carnarvon and Cheshire (increase).

„ 6. Dorset, Hants, Somerset, Essex, Cardigan, Denbigh (slight increase), Staffordshire (increase), Derby and Cheshire (decrease).

„ 7. Isle of Man light, Devon (slight decrease), Kent, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Oxford, Glamorgan, Denbigh (decrease), Shropshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire (slight increase), Yorkshire (increase).

„ 8. Devon, Kent and Glamorgan (decrease), Berks, Cambridge and Lancashire (increase),

„ 9. Berks, Oxford and Glamorgan (increase), Shropshire (decrease), Derby (slight increase), Lancashire (decrease), Cumberland (increase).

„ 10. Isle of Man lights (many), Herts, Glamorgan (decrease), Radnor, Merioneth and Derby (increase).

„ 11. Kent and Berks (increase), Herts, Radnor and Merioneth (decrease), Cumberland (further increase).

May 12. Surrey, Berks, Suffolk, Norfolk, Radnor, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Derby (increase).

„ 13. Kent and Norfolk (decrease), Glamorgan (slight increase). Staffordshire (decrease), Cheshire (increase).

„ 14. Kent and Wilts (increase), Surrey, Cambridge, Glamorgan and Radnor (decrease), Derby (increase).

„ 15. Oxford and Lincolnshire (increase), Suffolk (slight further increase).

„ 16. Wilts, Oxford and Suffolk (decrease), Derby (further increase).

„ 17. Isle of Man.

„ 18. Berks, Oxford, Suffolk and Cambridge (increase).

„ 19. Cornwall, Devon and Surrey (increase), Berks (decrease), Radnor (increase).

„ 20. Devon, Herts, Suffolk and Glamorgan (increase), Cambridge and Radnor (decrease), Staffordshire (increase), Cheshire (decrease).

„ 21. Cornwall and Devon (decrease), Radnor (increase).

„ 22. Royal Sovereign light (many), Wilts and Berks (increase), Middlesex (London), Herts, Radnor and Derby (decrease).

„ 23. Berks (decrease).

„ 24. Cambridge and Radnor (increase).

„ 25. Cornwall (increase).

„ 26. Kent, Norfolk and Denbigh (increase), Lancashire (nests with full clutches of eggs).

„ 27. Suffolk and Denbigh (decrease).

„ 28. Yorkshire (several nests with one or two eggs).

THE SWIFT.

Cypselus apus (L.).

During the last week in April a few scattered birds were reported from the south coast (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset) and from Surrey. On April the 29th a slight increase was noted in Devon, and individuals were seen in Shropshire; others were observed in Derbyshire on May the 1st and in Worcestershire on May the 2nd.

On May the 4th a large immigration evidently reached the south coast between Cornwall and Hants, and the birds seem to have dispersed over all parts of the country except the extreme north and east. On the 5th the numbers seem to have been still further augmented, but no birds were recorded from Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, the Isle of Man, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, or Northumberland, and only a few stray birds from Sussex, Kent, Herts, Cambridge and Yorkshire.

On May the 6th another immigration probably arrived on the south coast between Cornwall and Hants, for an increase was noted in the extreme western counties of Wales and the first arrival was recorded in Essex.

There was evidence to show that the birds arriving in the south passed on to the north, for on the 7th there was a decrease in numbers in the south-west, and an increase in the north-west, the first arrivals being noted in the Isle of Man and Westmoreland. On the 8th there was a slight increase in the east (Surrey, Essex, Berks and Cambridge), and the species was recorded from Suffolk for the first time.

By the 11th and 12th there was a general increase in the number of Swifts, especially in the east, but there was no evidence to show whether they came from the west or from

SWIFT.

ENGLAND
AND WALES
All dates are in May.
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the south-east coast. The species was not recorded from Northumberland till the 16th.

On May the 14th some were noted at the Hants lights, and from that time onwards till about the 24th there seem to have been smaller 'waves' of immigrants passing through the country; but as the species was by that time resident, they could not be traced with certainty. Nests with eggs were reported from Cambridge on the 17th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 23–24. Devon.
„ 25. Devon, Glamorgan.
„ 26. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset.
„ 27. Cornwall.
„ 28. Surrey.
„ 29. Devon (many), Glamorgan, Shropshire.
„ 30. Devon (decrease), Hants.
May 1. Devon, Surrey, Derby.
„ 2. Scilly Isles, Devon, Surrey, Worcester.
„ 3. Cornwall, Devon, Hants, Wilts, Worcester, Brecon.
„ 4. Devon (increase), Dorset, Hants, Kent, Somerset, Wilts (many), Surrey, Berks, Oxford, Bucks, Herts, Hereford, Radnor, Shropshire, Merioneth, Lincoln, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire.
„ 5. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Berks (many), Oxford, Cambridge, Herts, Glamorgan, Worcester, Hereford, Radnor, Carnarvon (few), Denbigh, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Leicester, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire.
„ 6. Cornwall (few), Devon, Hants (many), Sussex, Somerset, Wilts (increase), Berks, Essex, Glamorgan, Worcester, Hereford, Radnor, Cardigan, Shropshire (slight increase), Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire.

May 7. Cornwall, Devon, Hants (many), Kent, Wilts, Berks, Glamorgan (increase), Cardigan (slight increase), Merioneth, Shropshire, Staffordshire (decrease), Westmoreland, Isle of Man.

„ 8. Hants (decrease), Essex, Suffolk, Berks, Oxford and Cambridge (increase), Radnor, Denbigh, Shropshire and Lancashire (decrease).

„ 9. Wilts (increase), Surrey (slight increase), Berks, Oxford and Glamorgan (decrease), Notts.

„ 10. Devon (increase), Suffolk (slight increase), Lincoln, Isle of Man.

„ 11. Cornwall, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Essex and Oxford (increase), Cambridge (decrease), Radnor, Denbigh, Shropshire, Notts, Derby and Lancashire (increase).

„ 12. Scilly Isles, Devon (decrease), Kent, Berks, Herts, Radnor (further increase), Lincoln (increase).

„ 13. Sussex, Somerset, Cambridge, Radnor (decrease), Denbigh (further increase), Staffordshire, Cheshire (increase), Yorkshire.

„ 14. Scilly Isles and Hants lights, Somerset (decrease), Wilts and Radnor (increase), Surrey (decrease), Oxford and Suffolk (increase), Cambridge (decrease).

„ 15. Hants and Glamorgan (increase), Essex (further increase), Suffolk (decrease), Lincoln, Cumberland (few).

„ 16. Devon (increase), Northumberland.

„ 17. Devon (decrease), Cambridge (nest with eggs), Glamorgan (further increase), Denbigh (decrease).

„ 18. Surrey (increase), Essex (decrease), Suffolk (increase), Glamorgan and Radnor (decrease), Isle of Man.

„ 19. Devon and Somerset (increase), Hants and Wilts (decrease).

„ 20. Devon, Sussex, Somerset (decrease), Surrey

(further increase), Essex, Glamorgan, Radnor and Staffordshire (increase), Derby (further increase).

May 21. Devon, Sussex and Surrey (decrease), Cambridge (increase), Staffordshire (decrease).

„ 22. Kent, Wilts, Berks and Suffolk (increase), Cambridge (decrease), Lincoln (increase).

„ 23. Surrey (increase), Berks (decrease), Staffordshire (increase).

„ 24. Surrey (decrease), Norfolk; Cambridge, Glamorgan and Denbigh (increase).

„ 25. Surrey and Cheshire (increase), Denbigh (decrease).

„ 26. Glamorgan (decrease).

„ 27. Denbigh (increase).

„ 30. Wilts (nest with eggs).

THE NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus europæus L.

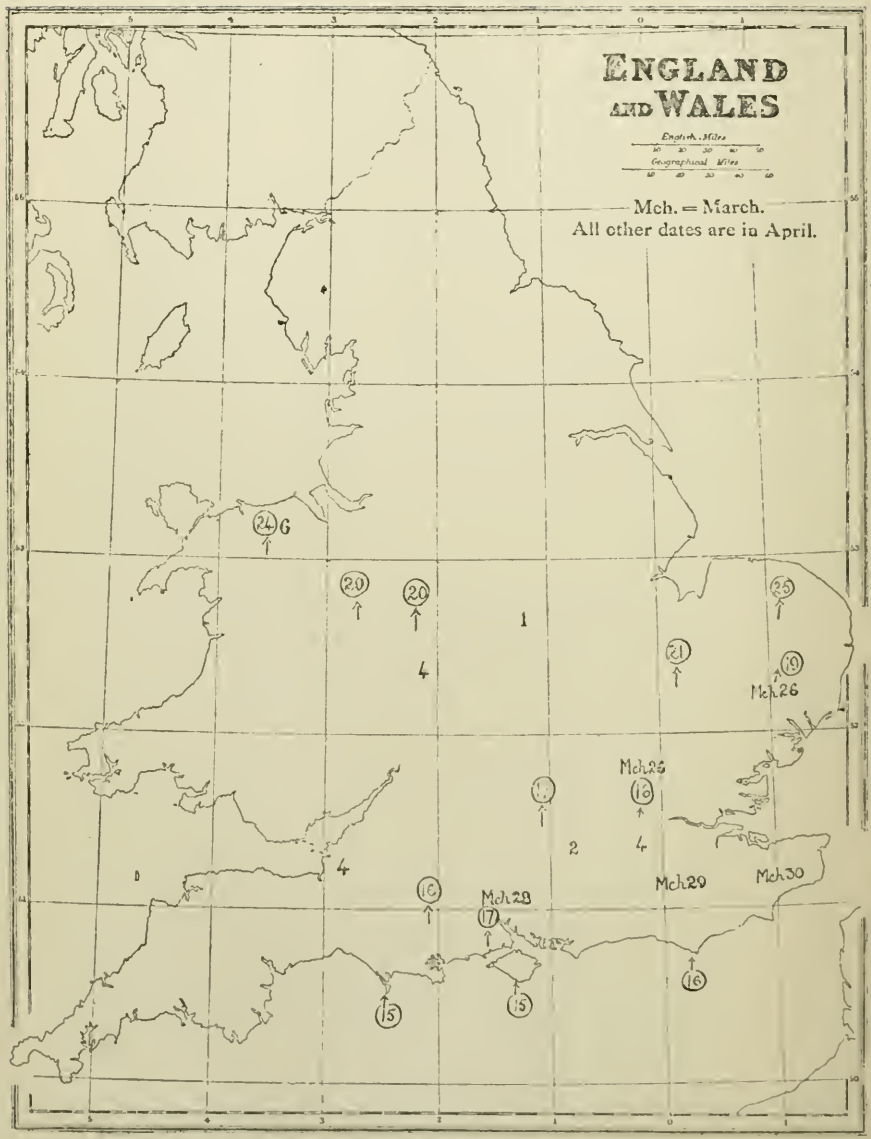
The records for this species were so few that it was practically impossible to trace its movements with any certainty. The first arrivals were observed on the south and south-east coasts during the second week in May and by the 10th and 11th single birds were noted as far north as Lancashire and North-east Yorkshire. On the 18th, 19th and 20th the number of Nightjars seems to have increased along the whole of the south coast, and was again augmented on the 24th, after which date no further movements could be traced. The first full clutch of eggs was reported from Hants on the 27th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

May	6.	Somerset, Suffolk (several).
,,	8.	Hants (few), Essex.
,,	9.	Dorset.
,,	10.	Dorset, Somerset, Carnarvon, Lancashire.
,,	11.	Essex, Surrey, Suffolk, Shropshire, N.E. Yorkshire.
,,	12.	Hants, Glamorgan.
,,	13.	Dorset, Radnor, Yorkshire (increase).
,,	15.	Surrey, Worcester, Lancashire.
,,	16.	Sussex, Surrey, Worcester.
,,	17.	Hants, Glamorgan.
,,	18.	Devon, Dorset, Hants (increase), Sussex, Surrey.
,,	19.	Dorset, Herts, Radnor (several), Lancashire.
,,	20.	Sussex, Kent (several), Essex, Lancashire.
,,	21.	Merioneth, Shropshire (few).

May	22.	Glamorgan.
,,	23.	Devon, Brecon.
,,	24.	Devon, Hants, Kent, Wilts, Surrey, Herts, Norfolk, Glamorgan.
,,	25.	Suffolk.
,,	26.	Dorset, Berks, Herts (several), Cardigan.
,,	27.	Hants (two eggs), Kent, Wilts, Berks.
,,	28.	Yorkshire, Lancashire.
,,	29.	Dorset, Derby.
June	1.	Dorset, Herts.
,,	9.	Derby (one egg).

WRYNECK.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
Mch. = March.
All other dates are in April.
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THE WRYNECK.

Iynx torquilla L.

The Wryneck, like some other migratory species, seems to arrive singly or in very small parties. It appears to have landed on the south-eastern portion of the coast, for, with the exception of a single bird killed at the Portland Bill light on the 15th of April, it was not recorded from Cornwall, Devon or Dorset.

On the night of April the 15th five were killed at St. Catherine's light, Hants, but, with the exception of these, no others were recorded from the lights.

The earliest records were received from Suffolk and Herts on the 26th of March, and between that date and the end of the month single birds were noted in Hants, Sussex, Kent and Monmouth.

On the 1st of April single individuals were reported from Berks and Leicester respectively; on the 2nd two were noted in Somerset, and single individuals were seen in Surrey and Worcester on the 4th and in Denbigh on the 6th.

After the 15th there was an increase in the number of birds in various counties, and they were reported as "settling down" in Sussex, Wilts, Surrey and Berks during the last fortnight of April.

Wrynecks were recorded from Bucks on the 17th, and from Shropshire and Staffordshire on the 20th, but as the species was not recorded again from the two last-named counties, these birds may have been merely stragglers. None were observed in the eastern counties till late, a single bird was seen in Suffolk on the 9th and a slight increase was noted on the 19th; the first birds were seen in Essex on the 20th, in Cambridge on the 21st, and in Norfolk on the 25th.

During the first week in May they were reported to have "settled down" in the counties of Essex, Herts, Suffolk and Cambridge, and in Berks they commenced to nest on the 13th of May.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 26. Suffolk, Herts.
„ 28. Hants.
„ 29. Sussex.
„ 30. Sussex, Kent, Monmouth.
April 1. Hants, Sussex, Kent, Leicester.
„ 2. Berks, Kent.
„ 4. Kent, Somerset, Surrey, Worcester.
„ 6. Somerset (slight increase), Surrey, Denbigh.
„ 7. Berks.
„ 8. Hants, Worcester.
„ 9. Sussex, Suffolk, Leicester.
„ 8–14. Somerset (few resident).
„ 10. Leicester.
„ 14. Kent (resident).
„ 15. Hants and Dorset lights, Kent, Surrey.
„ 16. Sussex (slight increase), Wilts, Herts.
„ 17. Hants (increase), Bucks.
„ 18. Sussex (slight increase).
„ 19. Wilts, Berks, Suffolk (increase).
„ 20. Essex, Herts, Shropshire, Staffordshire.
„ 21. Cambridge.
„ 22. Surrey (resident).
„ 23. Kent (resident), Cambridge.
„ 24. Berks, Denbigh.
„ 25. Oxford, Norfolk.
„ 26. Bucks (many), Cambridge.
„ 28. Berks (resident).
May 6. Essex (few), Herts and Suffolk (resident), Cambridge.
„ 13. Berks (nesting).

THE CUCKOO.

Cuculus canorus L.

The Cuckoo reached our shores rather earlier than usual in the spring of 1907, and there is little doubt that stragglers had arrived in the south and west before the end of March.

It was not, however, until the 14th of April that this species arrived in numbers, and between that date and the 19th they were recorded along the greater part of the southern seaboard, whence they spread to the eastern counties, while stragglers were recorded from Leicester, Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire.

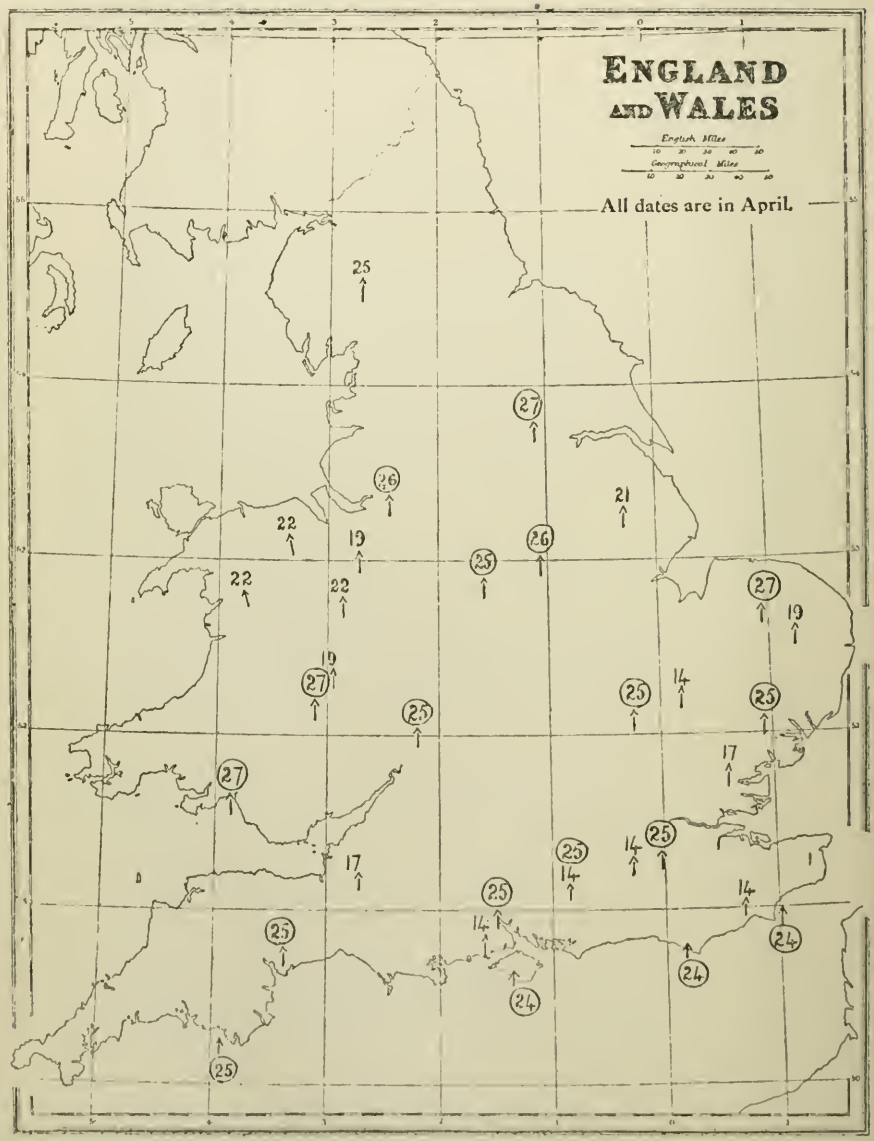
The main immigration took place between the 22nd and 29th of April, when great numbers of Cuckoos arrived along the whole of the south coast and spread northwards throughout the country as far as Yorkshire and westward to Wales, where the first birds were recorded on the 22nd, though it was not until May the 5th that they reached those parts in any great numbers.

On the 24th at the Hants light and the 25th at the Cornwall light this species was observed on migration, and during the following days an increase was noted in many of the southern counties and the first birds reached Westmoreland.

Between the 3rd and 12th of May there was a steady increase in numbers, the majority arriving on the south-east coast, while smaller numbers were observed along the rest of the southern seaboard. These birds spread throughout the country generally, and the first arrivals were recorded from Cumberland on the 5th.

After the 12th the majority of the birds seem to have

CUCKOO.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
All dates are in April.
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become settled in their summer-haunts, but smaller movements seem to have continued in the west till the 20th of May. The first egg was recorded from Yorkshire on the 18th.

To account for the unusually early arrival of the Cuckoo in 1907 one must take into consideration the exceptional climatic conditions of the spring, the summer-like weather which prevailed during the latter half of March over the whole of England and Wales, as well as South-western Europe.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 26. Gloucester.
„ 29. Hereford.
„ 30–31. Wilts.
„ 31. Dorset, Hants, Gloucester.
April 1. Devon, Sussex, Gloucester.
„ 5. Wilts.
„ 7. Kent, Wilts.
„ 8. Devon, Sussex, Kent, Lancashire.
„ 9. Wilts.
„ 10. Devon.
„ 11. Oxford.
„ 12. Devon, Wilts.
„ 13. Devon, Kent.
„ 14. Hants, Kent, Surrey, Berks, Cambridge, Leicester.
„ 15. Devon, Kent.
„ 17. Kent, Essex, Somerset, Leicester, Yorkshire.
„ 19. Sussex, Norfolk, Hereford, Cheshire.
„ 20. Dorset.
„ 21. Lincoln.
„ 22. Hants, Surrey, Herts, Shropshire, Merioneth, Denbigh.
„ 23. Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Suffolk.
„ 24. Hants lights, Hants, Sussex (increase), Kent (slight increase), Berks, Bucks.

April 25. Cornwall lights, Devon, Hants, Surrey and Berks (slight increase), Bedford, Suffolk (few), Worcester, Staffordshire, Derby, Westmoreland.

„ 26. Middlesex, Notts, Lancashire.

„ 27. Kent, Wilts, Surrey (few), Essex, Norfolk, Glamorgan, Hereford, Yorkshire (many).

„ 28. Somerset, Wilts, Surrey (increase), Bucks, Bedford, Norfolk.

„ 29. Cornwall, Surrey (decrease), Oxford, Suffolk, Brecon (many), Shropshire, Staffordshire (resident), Derby.

May 3. Devon and Sussex (few), Kent, Norfolk (resident).

„ 4. Kent (increase), Wilts (few), Herts, Worcester.

„ 5. Cornwall, Devon, Kent (increase), Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, Glamorgan, Worcester, Radnor, Cardigan, Shropshire, Carnarvon (few), Cheshire, Notts (several), Derby, Yorkshire (many), Cumberland.

„ 6. Hants, Essex (increase), Berks, Herts, Glamorgan, Hereford, Radnor, Cardigan (full numbers), Merioneth, Cheshire (fair numbers), Isle of Man.

„ 7. Radnor (slight increase), Shropshire (increase).

„ 8. Radnor (slight decrease), Lincoln, Isle of Man.

„ 9. Devon (slight increase), Derby.

„ 10. Somerset (influx).

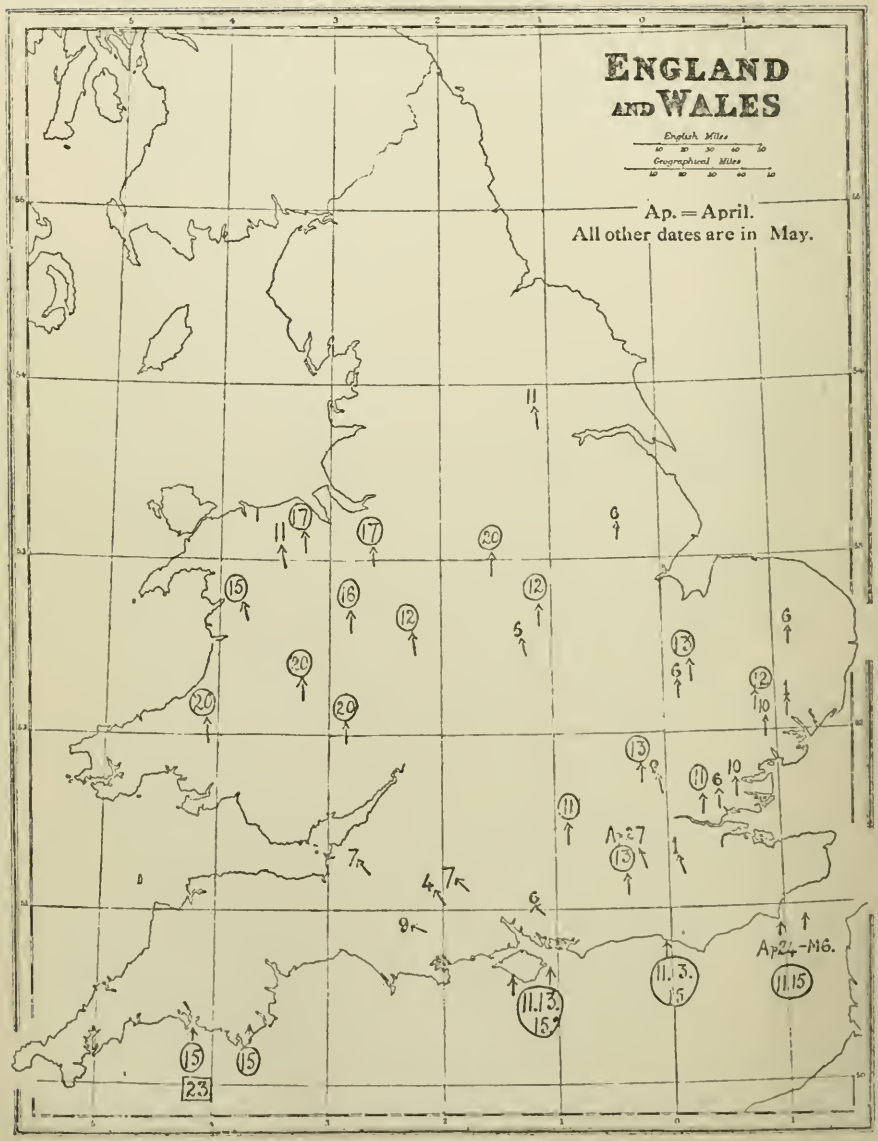
„ 11. Dorset (few), Sussex, Kent, Wilts (slight increase), Essex (further increase), Berks (increase), Herts, Isle of Man.

„ 12. Cornwall lights, Cornwall, Bucks, Radnor, Staffordshire, Derby (many), Lancashire (slight increase), Isle of Man.

„ 13. Glamorgan, Gloucester (slight increase), Radnor (slight decrease), Shropshire, Staffordshire and Derby (increase).

May 14. Merioneth (increase), Denbigh (slight increase), Isle of Man (resident).
„ 15. Cumberland (few), Lincoln.
„ 16. Kent, Wilts (increase).
„ 18. Glamorgan (decrease), Yorkshire (egg).
„ 19. Dorset (slight increase), Radnor (increase).
„ 20. Cornwall (few: egg), Berks (many), Radnor (further increase), Shropshire, Derby (increase).
„ 22. Glamorgan (slight increase).

TURTLE-DOVE.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
English Miles
Geographical Miles
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
Ap.24–M6.

THE TURTLE-DOVE.

Turtur communis Selby.

The earliest records of the arrival of this species were received from Kent on the 24th and 25th of April and from Berkshire on the 27th. During the first days of May a few stragglers were recorded from the south-eastern counties, but it was not until the 5th of May that Turtle-Doves began to arrive in any numbers. At this period most of the birds appear to have landed on the south-eastern coast and to have passed rapidly inland. From Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln and Worcester arrivals were reported on the 6th of May, from Wilts and Somerset on the 7th, from Herts and Dorset on the 9th, from Derby on the 10th, and from Bucks, Denbigh and Yorkshire on the 11th, while there was an increase in Suffolk and Essex on the 10th.

A further immigration was recorded from Kent, Essex and Hants on the 11th, and the next day an increase was noted in Suffolk, and the first few birds were recorded from Leicester and Staffordshire.

On May the 13th birds were observed at the Hants lights and in Sussex, and a decided increase was recorded from Berks, Herts and Cambridge, and, on the following day, from Essex and Suffolk.

On May the 15th, the night when the greatest immigration of the season occurred on the south coast, birds of this species were seen and taken at the Cornwall, Devon and Hants lights, and an increase was noted in Sussex and Kent. Their movements could be traced as far as the extreme western counties, where an increase was noted on the 18th, 19th and 20th, but it was impossible to trace this immigration any further, for by that date the birds had everywhere become resident.

Another small immigration arrived on May the 23rd, several individuals being noted at the Eddystone light, Cornwall.

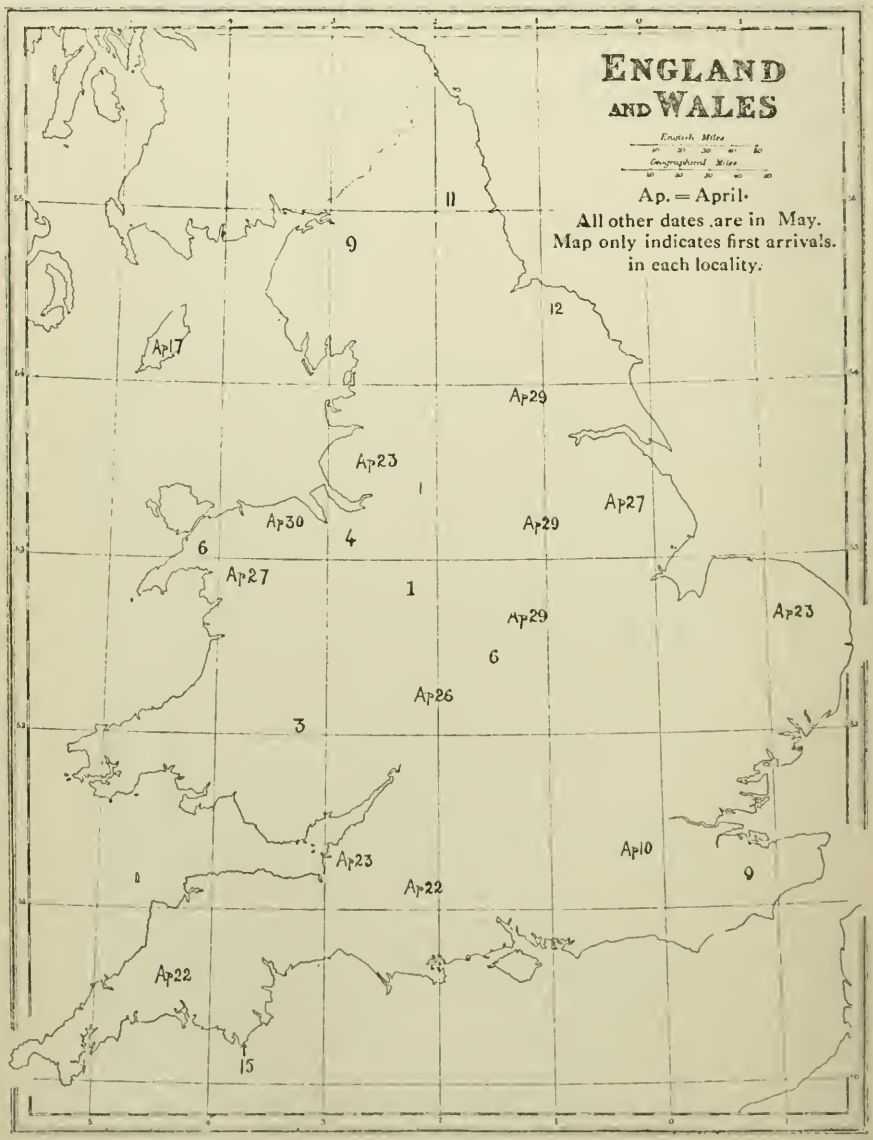
Nests with eggs were reported from Hants on May the 18th and from Wilts on June the 1st.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	24.	Kent.
,,	25.	Kent.
,,	27.	Berks.
May	1.	Surrey, Suffolk.
,,	3.	Suffolk.
,,	4.	Wilts.
,,	5.	Kent, Wilts, Berks, Suffolk.
,,	6.	Hants, Sussex, Kent, Essex, Berks, Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, Worcester (few).
,,	7.	Somerset, Wilts (increase).
,,	9.	Dorset, Surrey, Norfolk, Herts, Lincoln.
,,	10.	Essex (slight increase), Suffolk (increase), Derby.
,,	11.	Hants, Sussex, Kent (increase), Essex, Berks (building), Bucks, Denbigh, Yorkshire.
,,	12.	Bucks, Suffolk (many), Staffordshire, Leicester, Yorkshire.
,,	13.	Hants lights, Sussex, Somerset, Berks and Herts (increase), Cambridge (great increase).
,,	14.	Essex, Suffolk (further increase).
,,	15.	Cornwall, Devon and Hants lights, Sussex (increase), Kent (slight increase), Lincoln, Merioneth.
,,	16.	Surrey (slight increase), Shropshire.
,,	18.	Hants (increase : nest with eggs), Oxford, Cheshire, Denbigh.
,,	19.	Dorset, Shropshire.
,,	20.	Wilts and Suffolk (increase), Hereford, Radnor, Cardigan, Derby (many).

May	22.	Somerset (slight increase), Hereford, Shropshire (many).
,,	23.	Cornwall lights.
,,	24.	Somerset (increase).
,,	25.	Sussex (slight increase), Yorkshire (resident).
,,	27.	Wilts (increase).
June	1.	Wilts (nest with two eggs).

LAND-RAIL.


ENGLAND
AND WALES
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
Map only indicates first arrivals.
in each locality.
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Ap22
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THE LAND-RAIL.

Crex pratensis Bechst.

There were very few records of this species, especially from the southern, south-eastern and eastern counties.

The lighthouses furnish only a single record, one bird having been killed at Start Point at 2 A.M. on the 15th of May, at the tail end of an enormous flight of six or more different species.

The first arrival noted was in Surrey on the 10th of April, and on the 17th one was heard in the Isle of Man. Subsequently birds were recorded from Cornwall and Wilts on the 22nd, from Somerset, Lancashire and Norfolk on the 23rd, from Worcester on the 26th, from Lincoln on the 27th, from Leicester, Norfolk, Yorkshire and Nottingham on the 29th, from Cheshire on the 4th of May and from Cumberland on the 5th.

Until the end of the first week in May the records, with two exceptions, refer only to single individuals ; but after that date the birds appear to have settled down in their breeding-haunts in various parts of the country, such as Cornwall, Cambridge, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cumberland.

Many Land-Rails were reported from the Isle of Man between the 13th and 19th of May and from Cumberland on the 18th.

With regard to the occurrence of this species in 1907, there is little to be said beyond the fact that it arrived and remained chiefly in the western counties. It should, however, be noted that it was neither heard nor seen by any of the observers in the following counties :—Hants, Sussex, Middlesex, Essex, Bucks, Herts and Suffolk, while it was only once

recorded from Kent, twice from Berks and Lincoln and three times from Norfolk.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	10.	Surrey.
„	17.	Isle of Man.
„	22.	Cornwall, Wilts.
„	23.	Somerset, Norfolk, Lancashire.
„	26.	Worcester, Lancashire.
„	27.	Wilts, Merioneth, Lincoln.
„	28.	Lancashire.
„	29.	Somerset, Norfolk, Leicester, Notts, Yorkshire.
„	30.	Derby, Denbigh.
May	1.	Lancashire.
„	2.	Worcester, Staffordshire.
„	3.	Brecon, Denbigh, Staffordshire.
„	4.	Cornwall, Surrey, Cheshire.
„	5.	Cumberland.
„	6.	Cornwall, Norfolk, Warwick, Cardigan, Shropshire, Yorkshire.
„	7.	Cornwall, Berks, Cheshire.
„	8.	Somerset, Wilts, Oxford, Isle of Man.
„	9.	Kent, Merioneth, Cheshire (increase), Cumberland.
„	11.	Wilts, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland.
„	12.	Radnor, Merioneth, Staffordshire, Derby, Lancashire, N.E. Yorkshire (increase).
„	13.	Staffordshire, Isle of Man (many).
„	14.	Cornwall (resident), Denbigh, Isle of Man (increase).
„	15.	Devon lights, Cumberland (few)
„	16.	Wilts.
„	18.	Lincoln, Cumberland (many).
„	19.	Lancashire.
„	20.	Glamorgan, Shropshire (few), Lancashire.

THE COMMON SANDPIPER.

Totanus hypoleucus (L.).

The first records of this species were from Yorkshire on the 17th of March and from Denbigh and Staffordshire on the 21st of March. With the exception of a single bird observed in Surrey on April the 8th, no additional records were received until the second half of April, when more scattered occurrences began to be recorded, though these were mainly in the northern, north-western and western counties.

Between April the 22nd and the 25th birds were recorded in some numbers from the southern counties as well as from the north and west. Thus, on April the 22nd records were sent from Kent, Bedford and Cambridge; and on April the 23rd from Cornwall, Devon, Glamorgan and Herts; while on April the 24th some were heard passing the Eddystone light-house in the early morning.

The birds from the south-western and western counties increased rapidly in numbers during the following days, but very few were recorded from the south-eastern and eastern counties until the end of April and the beginning of May.

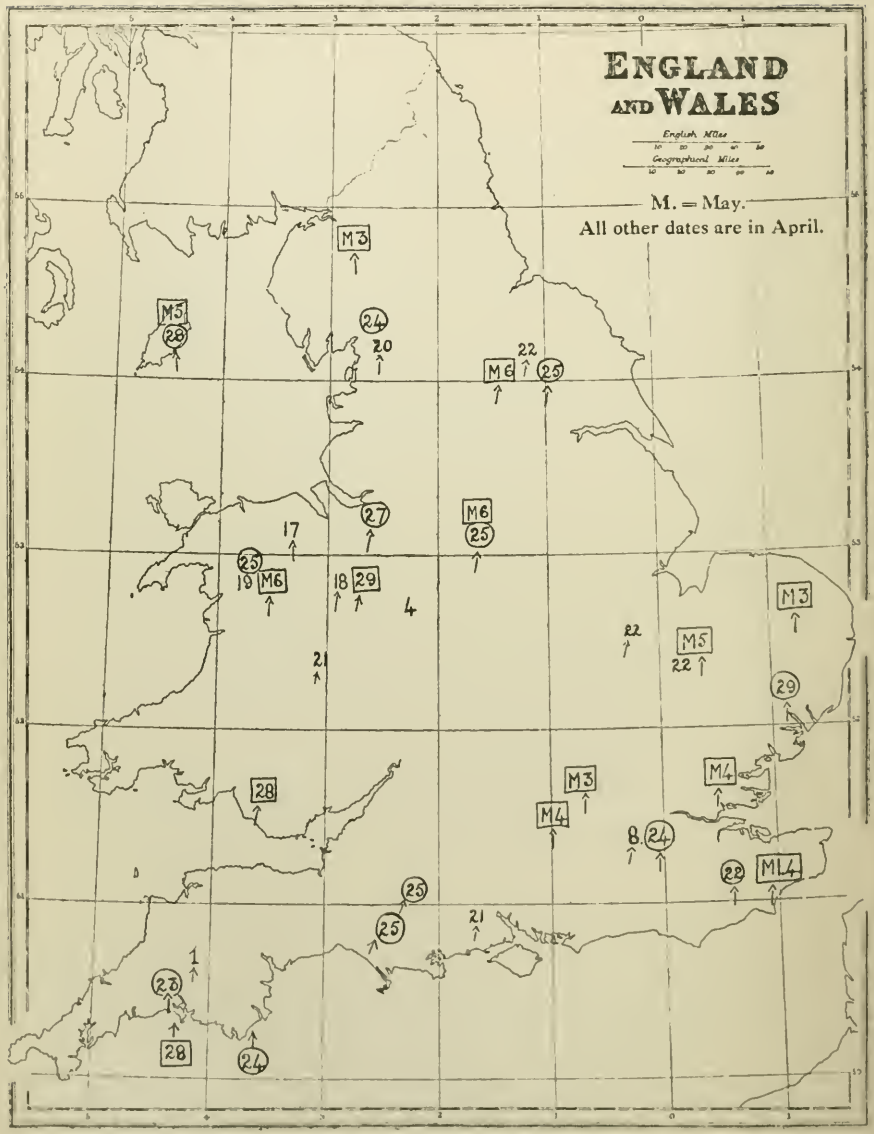
The earliest nests were found in Staffordshire and Lancashire on May the 3rd.

Large numbers were observed in the Isle of Man on May the 5th, but these decreased during the following days.

Birds of this species were heard passing the Eddystone light on May the 15th and again on the 23rd.

In studying the distribution of this species in England and

COMMON SANDPIPER.



Wales during the migration, we must take into consideration the following points :—

1. That the species was first recorded during the third week in March from counties where it is known to breed, but there is no record to show from whence these earliest arrivals came.

2. That after our own residents had settled down and begun to breed, birds continued to pass across England on their way to more northern localities. Thus, though nests were found in Staffordshire and Lancashire on May the 3rd, two days later large numbers were seen in the Isle of Man, but these had decreased by May the 7th and 8th. Others were heard passing the Eddystone light on May the 15th, but by the 19th nearly all had left South Devon.

It should also be remembered that a certain number of individuals of this species winter in Cornwall and Devon, and possibly these were the birds recorded early in the season from the more northern counties, to which they repair before the main flocks of immigrants reach our shores.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 17. Yorkshire.
„ 21. Staffordshire.
„ 21–April 6. Denbigh.
April 1. Cornwall.
„ 4. Staffordshire.
„ 6. Yorkshire.
„ 8. Surrey.
„ 9. Yorkshire.
„ 17. Denbigh.
„ 18. Shropshire.
„ 19. Yorkshire, Merioneth (plenty).
„ 20. Lancashire.

April 21. Hants, Radnor.
„ 22. Cornwall, Kent, Bedford, Cambridge, Carnarvon, Lancashire (few), Yorkshire (increase).
„ 23. Cornwall, Devon, Glamorgan, Herts.
„ 24. Eddystone light, Cornwall, Devon, Surrey, Cheshire, Lancashire (many).
„ 25. Dorset, Wilts, Merioneth (few), Derby, Yorkshire (increase).
„ 26. Cornwall, Devon, Cheshire, Lancashire (many).
„ 27. Cheshire (slight increase).
„ 28. Cornwall (slight increase), Surrey, Glamorgan, Isle of Man.
„ 29. Suffolk, Merioneth, Shropshire.
May 1. Devon, Kent, Wilts, Surrey.
„ 3. Oxford, Suffolk, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Derby, Lancashire (nesting), N.E. Yorkshire, Westmoreland.
„ 4. Kent, Essex, Wilts, Bucks, Derby, Cheshire.
„ 5. Kent, Wilts, Berks, Cambridge, Leicester, Lancashire, Isle of Man (many).
„ 6. Cornwall, Glamorgan, Merioneth (many), Staffordshire, Derby (many), Cheshire (few), Yorkshire (many).
„ 7. Isle of Man (decrease).
„ 8. Douglas Head light, Isle of Man.
„ 9. Sussex, Wilts.
„ 10. Wilts, Surrey, Oxford, Glamorgan (decrease), Radnor (few).
„ 11. Wilts, Radnor (decrease).
„ 12. Dorset, Radnor (few).
„ 13. Berks, Radnor (decrease), Staffordshire, Lancashire (many nesting).
„ 15. Eddystone light, Glamorgan, Worcester, Radnor (slight increase).
„ 19. Devon (decrease), Radnor (nests with eggs).
„ 20. Cornwall (settled), Shropshire (nesting), Derby, Isle of Man.

May 23. Eddystone light (many), Brecon (nest with eggs).
„ 24. Suffolk.
„ 25. Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„ 26. Wilts.
„ 29. Isle of Man.
„ 31. Bedford.

THE COMMON TERN.

Sterna fluviatilis Naum.

The first record of the Common Tern was a single bird seen in Lancashire on the 14th of April.

In Kent a few arrived on the 20th, others on the 22nd, and by the 29th many had arrived at their breeding-grounds. On the 13th of May there was a further increase and by the 20th there were many nests with eggs. In Suffolk it was first seen between the 24th and 26th of April. On the 21st of April a few were seen in Lancashire, but after that date no further records were received till the 4th of May, when it was noted both in Lancashire and in South-east Yorkshire. Nests were first recorded from Lancashire on the 26th.

It is impossible to trace any migratory movement from these records, but after reaching this country the species seems to pass along both the east and west coasts simultaneously.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 14. Lancashire.
,, 19–20. Kent (few).
,, 21. Kent (none), Lancashire.
,, 22. Kent (increase).
,, 23. Kent (none).
,, 24. Suffolk.
,, 26. Suffolk (increasing daily).
,, 29. Kent (many).
May 4. Lancashire (few), S.E. Yorkshire.
,, 5. S.E. Yorkshire (several).

May 6. Cumberland (few).
„ 9. Dorset.
„ 10. Sussex.
„ 13. Kent (increase).
„ 20. Kent (many nests with eggs), Norfolk (many).
„ 26. Lancashire (many nests).

THE LITTLE TERN.

Sterna minuta L.

The records of this species agree closely with those of the Common Tern, and it would seem as though both species migrated in company.

A few were seen in Kent on the 20th of April and again on the 22nd, and by the 29th many had arrived at their breeding-grounds.

During the first week in May a few Little Terns were seen in Essex, and on the 7th and 8th the species appeared in Sussex and North Wales in some numbers. Between the 11th and 15th there was a slight increase in the numbers in Cumberland and Glamorgan, and by the 20th it was recorded as nesting in Essex, Kent and Norfolk.

The first and only record from Lancashire states that this species was nesting on the 26th, and on the following day it was reported to be nesting in Wales.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	20.	Kent (few).
„	21.	Kent (none).
„	22.	Kent (few).
„	23.	Kent (none).
„	29.	Kent (many).
„	30.	Yorkshire (many).
May	1–5.	Essex (few).
„	6.	Kent (inland) (few).
„	7.	Sussex (many), N. Wales (several).
„	8.	Sussex (numbers).

May 11. Glamorgan, Cumberland.
„ 12. Essex, Glamorgan (increase).
„ 15. Cumberland (increase).
„ 20. Kent, Essex (many nesting), Norfolk (many).
„ 26. Lancashire (many nesting).
„ 27. N. Wales (nesting).

UNSCHEDULED BIRDS.

SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

March 29th, 30th and 31st, Wilts, Hants and Yorkshire, large migratory flocks. April 1st, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), "great rush." April 2nd and 3rd, Hants, Wilts and Yorkshire, increase. April 9th, Douglas Head, several. April 10th, 11th and 12th, Hants, Wilts, Cheshire and Yorkshire, many passing. April 13th, Suffolk, many. April 14th, Leman and Ower Lts. (Norfolk), few. April 15th to 21st, Wilts, Cheshire and Yorkshire, numbers passing, most numerous on 19th and 20th, especially in Yorkshire. April 17th, Glamorgan, many. April 22nd and 23rd, Cheshire, numbers. April 21st to 28th, Somerset, Shropshire, Yorkshire, passing in gradually diminishing numbers. April 29, Suffolk, large flock. May 1st and 2nd, Devon, Bucks, Cheshire and Yorkshire, large flocks. May 4th, Somerset, Bucks, Cheshire and Spurn Head (Yorkshire), a few.

It will be seen from the above notes that the migration of this species lasted during the whole of April, the chief movements taking place on April 1st, 10th to 12th, 19th and 20th, 29th, and on May 1st and 2nd.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

The records apparently show two chief migrations—one in March from the 9th to 16th, the other from the 6th to 22nd of April. March 9th and 13th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), few, many on the 16th. March 14th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), few. March 24th to 31st, Shropshire, moderate numbers throughout the week. March 26th, Surrey, large flock. April 7th, Hants, few; St. Catherine's, few; Spurn Head, few; Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Essex), few. April 13th and 17th, St. Catherine's, few. April 14th and 22nd, Spurn Head, flighting all night.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

March 13th, 15th and 16th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), few. March 14th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), several. March 18th and 25th, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), many. April 3rd, 12th and 15th, Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), few. April 11th, St. Catherine's. April 16th, Douglas Head. April 17th, Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. (Norfolk). May 10th, Eddystone, one. May 14th, Douglas Head, one.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

March 9th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), few. March 13th–16th, St. Catherine's, many. March 13th, Start Lt. (Devon), few going west. March 14th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), few. March 20th, Hanois Lt. (Channel Isles), two. March 21st–25th, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), many. March 31st, Portland Bill Lt. (Dorset), small flocks seen all day. April 1st–4th, Douglas Head, many. April 11th and 19th, Douglas Head, several. April 16th, Spurn Head, few.

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

March 13th, Start Lt. (Devon) and Portland Bill Lt. (Dorset). March 15th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). March 19th and 26th, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), few.

THE STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).

March 15th, Bucks, one. April 17th and 18th, Cumberland, many arrived.

[N.B.—This species is not, strictly speaking, migratory, several notes of resident birds have therefore been omitted.]

THE BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla titys*).

April 10th, Richmond Park (Surrey), one.

THE ROBIN (*Erithacus rubecula*).

April 7th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). This specimen is an example of the Continental form.

THE DARTFORD WARBLER (*Sylvia undata*).

During the last week in February, this species, which is rarely seen in Hants in winter, appeared in some numbers.

THE GOLDCREST (*Regulus cristatus*).

March 25th, Would Lt. (Norfolk), 3 seen exhausted at noon.

THE BLUE TIT (*Parus cæruleus*).

April 7th. Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man). Large immigration after south-west wind with snow.

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

March 9th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one. March 21st, Staffordshire, many. March 28th, 29th and 30th, Cheshire and Yorkshire, many. April 10th to 14th, Merioneth, large immigration. April 20th, Yorkshire, many females. May 3rd, Yorkshire, passing over in flocks.

It appears from the notes that this species continued to arrive from the middle of March to the middle of April, the males being a few days in advance of the females. Many, of course, winter in this country.

THE GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*).

March 23rd, Cheshire, many in nesting-haunts from which they had been absent during the winter.

THE MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

March 13th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one. March 30th, Cheshire. March 31st, Isle of Man, few. April 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), many. April 2nd, E. Goodwin Lt.-v. (Kent) and Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Essex), few. April 10th, Merioneth, large migration. April 12th, Lancashire, many passing. April 18th, Yorkshire, many, and Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), few.

[N.B.—This species generally migrates in company with the Pied Wagtail.]

THE ROCK-PIPIT (*Anthus obscurus*).

March 30th and 31st, Douglas Head (Isle of Man).

THE GOLDEN ORIOLE (*Oriolus galbula*).

April 22nd and 23rd, Yorkshire (reported). May 7th, Kent, one shot. May 23rd, Hants, one heard.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cælebs*).

March 21st and 24th, Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Essex), few. March 22nd to 28th, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), numbers. March 26th to April 3rd, Leman and Ower Lts. (Norfolk), several. April 18th, Leman and Ower Lts., few.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

April 10th to 14th, Cheshire, abundant, unusually late. April 15th to 17th, Yorkshire, many. April 17th and 20th, Cheshire, large migratory flocks. April 20th, Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), few.

THE GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*).

April 14th, Start Lt. (Devon), one. April 17th, Cheshire, several large flocks. May 5th, Essex, several flocks.

THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).

April 15th, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), hundreds seen. April 19th and 22nd, few.

THE LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).

March 22nd, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), many. March 26th, Would Lt. (Norfolk), few. April 15th, Suffolk, few landed at daybreak.

THE MEALY REDPOLL (*Linota linaria*).

February 4th, Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Essex), two.

THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*).

March 27th, Leman and Ower Lts. (Norfolk), several. March 31st, Staffordshire, few. April 2nd, Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), one. May 19th, Calf of Man, flock of 30.

THE REED-BUNTING (*Emberiza schœniclus*).

April 6th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), one.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

Movements of this species were noted nearly every night between March 12th and April 17th. The majority of the records come from the Lights on our east and south-east coasts. In a few cases the east coast Lights noted the direction of the flights, which, with one exception, were towards a point between west and north.

THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

March 21st to 26th, Cockle Lt.-v. (Norfolk), flocks passing.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

The records show intermittent migrations of this species between March 9th and April 16th. As in the case of the Starling, the flights all arrived on our south-east and east coasts.

THE HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*).

March 30th to April 1st, Gloucester, one. April 2nd, Hants, one. April 5th, Devon, one. May 5th, Guernsey. May 12th, Suffolk. May 20th, Sussex.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER (*Circus cineraceus*).

April 9th, Hants, one. May 8th, Hants, one male. May 22nd, Hants, a pair.

THE HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*).

April 30th, Sussex, a pair. May 15th, Surrey, a pair.

THE GARGANEY (*Querquedula circia*).

May 4th, Kent, three pairs (locality not previously visited).

THE SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*).

April 2nd, Cheshire, party of five, four males and one female, migrating.

THE WIGEON (*Mareca penelope*).

May 4th, Kent, few.

THE GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula glaucion*).

March 27th, Cheshire, two passing.

THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Mergus serrator*).

March 29th, Bucks, a pair.

THE "BLACK DUCK" (*Œdemia* sp.?).

From March 26th till the end of April these birds were noted almost daily at the Royal Sovereign, Gull and Varne Lt.-vs. off Sussex and Kent. The records agree in noting the direction of the flight as E. in Sussex and E. to N.E. in Kent, and the time of flight as lasting from dawn till midday or 2 P.M. They appear to travel in small flocks.

THE QUAIL (*Coturnix communis*).

May 16th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one. May 30th, Wilts, one heard calling.

THE SPOTTED CRAKE (*Porzana maruetta*).

March 31st, Berks, one. April 29th, Essex. May 7th, Denbigh.

THE WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*).

April 6th, Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. (Norfolk). April 15th, Portland Bill Lt. and Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset). May 4th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire).

THE STONE-CURLEW (*Œdicnemus scolopax*).

March 3rd and 22nd, Wilts. March 25th, Suffolk. April 1st, Suffolk, several. April 2nd, Norfolk. April 9th, Hants. April 1st to 7th, Suffolk, several. April 21st, Suffolk, eggs.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

March 31st, Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) and Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man). April 2nd, Cheshire, many passing, and Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), few.

THE GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*).

April 13th, Sussex, large flock passing over. May 6th, Isle of Man, two.

THE DOTTEREL (*Eudromias morinellus*).

April 20th, Teesmouth (Yorkshire), few. May 5th, Yorkshire, few. May 26th, Norfolk.

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

February 21st to 28th, Hants, arrived on breeding-ground. March 13th and 16th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), many seen. April 7th and 11th, St. Catherine's Lt., few. April 12th, Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) and St. Catherine's Lt.

THE TURNSTONE (*Strepsilas interpres*).

May 26th, Isle of Man, several.

THE OYSTER-CATCHER (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

March 27th, Isle of Man, first pair at breeding-place.

THE JACK SNIPE (*Gallinago gallinula*).

April 5th, Hants. April 6th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire).

THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*).

March 16th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one.

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

April 21st, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire). April 24th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). April 30th, Suffolk, many. May 4th, Kent, many. May 6th to 12th, Isle of Man, many in breeding-plumage. May 7th, 14th to 16th, St. Catherine's, few. May 16th, Isle of Man, many.

THE PURPLE SANDPIPER (*Tringa striata*).

March 18th, April 1st and 9th, May 6th, 8th and 13th, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man).

THE KNOT (*Tringa canutus*).

March 4th, Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), hundreds. April 6th, Spurn Head, few.

THE SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

May 5th, Yorkshire, few. May 26th, Isle of Man.

THE RUFF (*Machetes pugnax*).

April 20th, Yorkshire, two.

THE GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*).

April 21st, New Forest (Hants), four. May 24th, Suffolk, one.

THE REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).

March 18th, Staffordshire. March 21st, Lancashire, first pair on breeding-ground. March 23rd, Herts. March 31st, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man).

THE GREENSHANK (*Totanus canescens*).

May 13th, Sussex. May 14th, Sussex, passing over. May 17th to 20th, Essex, few.

THE BAR-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa lapponica*).

May 11th, Norfolk, small flock.

THE CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

March 13th, Portland Bill Lt. (Dorset). March 14th, Lancashire, numbers going north. March 21st, Gull Lt.-v. (Kent). March 30th and 31st, Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man), several. April 4th, Derby. April 6th, Derby, on breeding-ground. April 16th, Herts, passing over. April 20th, Sussex, passing over. April 27th, Norfolk and Hants. April 28th, Sussex.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phæopus*).

May 1st, Hants. May 2nd, Merioneth, few. May 3rd, Devon, few. May 4th and 5th, Dorset and Kent, few, Isle of Man. May 6th to 12th, Devon, Sussex, Norfolk, North Wales and Isle of Man, a few daily. May 12th, Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly). May 15th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). May 12th to 26th, Essex, North Wales, Isle of Man, passing almost daily in diminishing numbers.

THE BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).

April 14th, Quorn Reservoir. May 6th, Cumberland. May 8th, Suffolk.

THE SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaca*).

March 27th, Cumberland, one, the earliest date known, usually arrives in the middle of April. April 25th, Suffolk, two. May 3rd, 5th and 7th, Yorkshire, few passing. May 18th, Cumberland, nesting.

THE GUILLEMOT (*Uria troile*).

April 10th, Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), several. April 14th, Bishop Rock (Isles of Scilly), arrived on breeding-ground.

THE PUFFIN (*Fratercula arctica*).

April 17th, Bishop Rock (Isles of Scilly), arrived on breeding-ground. April 29th to May 5th, Cumberland, many dead washed up daily. Does not breed locally.

THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE (*Podicipes cristatus*).

April 7th, Richmond, five pairs arrived, one bird nearly white. April 16th, Rickmansworth (Herts), one. April 20th, Surrey, four pairs, one nest begun.

THE MANX SHEARWATER (*Puffinus anglorum*).

April 20th, Bishop Rock (Isles of Scilly), arrived on breeding-ground.

NOTES

ON

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS

DURING

THE AUTUMN OF 1906.

NOTE.—During the autumn of 1906 records were only received from a limited number of observers and were supplemented by lighthouse records. The material which came to hand was therefore somewhat scanty, and in the following account we have only included those species concerning whose movements something definite could be ascertained.

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

This species was noted at the Bishop Rock (Isles of Scilly), Eddystone (Cornwall) and St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) lights from Nov. 10th to Nov. 13th, with other species of the genus as well as Sky-Larks, Starlings and Meadow-Pipits.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

A few stragglers were noted at the east and south-east coast lights in the end of September. During the first part of October the numbers of migrants increased, some being noted at the south-east Channel lights nearly every night. The general trend of the migration seems to have been south-west.

During the second week of October some were noted at the west Channel lights for the first time (Eddystone and Start), and an increase was noted in Devon on the 16th and 17th, but the birds appear to have passed on by the 21st.

On the 19th a few were noted at St. Nicholas light-vessel (Norfolk) going west, whilst on the same night many were noted at St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) and a few at Hanois (Channel Islands) lights. During the last week of October a few were noted going west at St. Nicholas light (Norfolk) and some going south at Hanois and St. Catherine's.

On November 1st a large migration took place, many being recorded at the east coast lights (Kent, Essex and Norfolk) going west and at St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight). On the two following days a few were noted at the east coast lights.

Another large migration took place between the 9th and 13th. On the former date many were recorded from Hanois light, on the 10th vast numbers from St. Catherine's, Hanois, and Bishop Rock (Isles of Scilly) lights, on the 11th from Eddystone and Bishop Rock, and again on the 13th from the latter light, while a few stragglers were recorded on the 14th from Hanois.

Migrating in a westerly direction in front of the cold wave they were noted in Dorset on December 20th–22nd and in Sussex on 26th–28th.

Between the 13th and 18th of January a few were noted nearly every night at the Eddystone and Bishop Rock lights, but there was no record to show in what direction they were going.

Thrushes were almost invariably found to be migrating in company with Redwings, Blackbirds, Fieldfares, Starlings and Sky-Larks.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

The first records were at the end of September and beginning of October from Shropshire, Cheshire and Yorkshire; on the 9th and 10th of October it was noted in Sussex on passage. On the 12th and 14th a few were recorded from Eddystone light (Cornwall), and on the 15th many. On the 18th it was recorded in Sussex on passage, and some were noted at Hanois light (Channel Islands); on the 19th many were recorded from St. Catherine's light (Isle of Wight); on the 21st from Eddystone.

On the 27th another large emigration was recorded from St. Catherine's and Hanois lights; while vast numbers passed St. Catherine's on November 1st.

Between the 6th and 15th of November there was a very large emigration, birds being noted going south in vast numbers at Bishop Rock, Eddystone, St. Catherine's and Hanois lights, the height of the migration being on the nights of the 9th, 10th, and 11th.

Smaller migrations were noted on the 23rd–25th from these lights.

The apparent absence of this species from the east coast lights on migration is no doubt due to its being mistaken for the Song-Thrush.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

An early straggler was recorded on September the 3rd in Lincoln and another on the 26th in Shropshire.

A large influx was noted in Lancashire on October the 20th, and several flocks on passage in Cheshire and Lincoln on the 23rd, while on the 25th

the first was recorded from Denbigh. On October the 27th many were recorded from Hanois light, and on the 29th there was an influx into Lincoln.

Large numbers were recorded on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of November from the east coast lights (Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex) going west.

From the 9th to the 15th this species was recorded every night in large numbers at the Scilly, Cornwall, Isle of Wight and Channel Island lights: these were presumably emigrants.

Like the Thrush, this species was noted migrating west before the cold wave at the end of December.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

A few migratory birds were noted in Lincoln on September the 20th and at Haisboro' light (Norfolk) on October the 2nd, going south-west.

On October the 14th, 19th, 22nd, and 23rd immigrants were noted at the Norfolk and Suffolk lights; while from the 19th to the 22nd large numbers of emigrants were noted at the Cornwall, Hants and Channel Island lights.

From November the 1st to the 3rd large numbers of immigrants were noted at the east coast lights (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent); while from November the 9th to the 15th emigrants were recorded in large numbers from the Scilly Island, Cornwall, Hants and Channel Island lights. Small emigrations were noted from the 22nd to the 26th at the same lights.

As was the case with the other Thrushes, this species was noticed migrating west before the cold weather at the end of December.

THE WHEATEAR (*Saxicola œnanthe*).

The departure of this species was not easy to detect. During the last week in August it was recorded on migration in Lancashire, and on the 26th and 27th it was noted at Eddystone light (Cornwall).

During the first ten days of September a few were seen migrating on the Lancashire, Denbigh and Lincoln coasts and in Wiltshire. On the 14th a great increase was noted in Lincoln; on the 18th a few were recorded at Hanois light (Channel Islands); and on the 19th a further increase was noted in Lincoln and many at the Hanois and St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) lights. By the 22nd most of the migratory Wheatears had left Lincolnshire, and another emigration was noted at Hanois light on that night and again on the 24th.

At the end of September the numbers had diminished considerably, and in the early part of October the last few stragglers were recorded—the last lighthouse record being on October the 10th, when a few were seen at St. Catherine's.

THE REDSTART (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*).

The chief emigration of this species seems to have taken place in September, during the first part of which month it was noted on migration in Lincoln, Sussex and Dorset. On the 19th there was a migration in Lincoln, and on the same day many were noted at Kent and Hants lights. On the 22nd and 24th at Hanois light (Channel Islands) and on the 27th at St. Catherine's it was again noted; while on October the 2nd, 11th, and 23rd stragglers were observed at Cromer (Norfolk), Eddystone (Cornwall) and St. Catherine's (Hants) lights respectively.

THE WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia cinerea*).

The emigration of this species was not easy to trace. It was recorded at the Eddystone light (Cornwall) on August the 27th.

On September the 3rd a migration was noted in Lincoln, and in the Isle of Man it was seen for the last time. The last were noted in Lincoln on the 14th and in Lancashire on the 16th.

On the 19th many were recorded at St. Catherine's light (Hants), and a few on the 22nd at Hanois light (Channel Islands).

A few stragglers were noted on September the 27th and on October the 10th at St. Catherine's light.

THE GOLDCREST (*Regulus cristatus*).

The first immigratory birds were noted on September the 19th on the Lincoln coast. On the 22nd a few were recorded at the Essex lights going N.W. Birds were seen at the Norfolk light on the 26th, and on the same day the first immigrants were recorded in Suffolk and on September the 30th others were seen at the Suffolk lights. On October the 15th a large increase was noted in Suffolk.

On November the 3rd, 10th, and 12th it was recorded at the Suffolk and Norfolk lights.

THE CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

From the few counties from which observations were received it appears that this species gradually diminished in numbers throughout September. The last birds were noted on August the 26th in Shropshire, on September the 14th in Derby, 17th in Denbigh, 18th in Devon, 20th in Cornwall, 28th in Hampshire and Wilts, 30th in Cambridge and Dorset, October the 1st in Berks, 3rd in Wilts, and 11th in Sussex.

A few were noted at the Hanois light (Channel Islands) on September the 18th and at St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) on September the 27th, and stragglers on October the 10th and 23rd.

THE WILLOW-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).

On July the 31st an increase was noted in Devonshire, but these birds passed on during the first few days of August.

Another increase was noted in Devon on August the 20th and in Berkshire on August the 27th: these also passed rapidly on.

On August the 22nd some were noted at Eddystone light (Cornwall).

During the first ten days of September many were noted on migration in Lincoln, Sussex and Lancashire.

On September the 18th it was noted at St. Catherine's light (Isle of Wight), on the 19th on migration in Cornwall and on the 21st in Devon, while an increase in that county was recorded on the 26th.

By the end of the month most of the birds had gone.

THE MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

The first immigrants were recorded from the Lincoln coast on September the 19th, on September the 24th it was recorded from Sussex lights, and on October the 11th from Eddystone light (Cornwall).

A few were noted as immigrants at the Essex lights on October the 12th, and the first arrivals were seen in Devon on October the 22nd.

On November the 1st and 2nd many were recorded at the Norfolk and Suffolk lights, and a few were observed on the 8th and 9th going west.

They were recorded at Eddystone on the 7th, 13th, and 25th of November, and at Bishop Rock light (Scilly Islands) on the 10th.

Like the Thrushes, this species migrated before the cold wave at the end of December.

THE SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).
THE HOUSE-MARTIN (*Chelidon urbica*).

From the scattered records it can only be said that during August the migratory movement started throughout the country, increasing towards the end of the month.

During September migratory movements were noted nearly every day in one or another county.

There does not seem to have been any particularly large migration on any given day, and no migratory waves can be traced.

During October the amount of migratory Swallows decreased considerably, and a few scattered birds were noted in November.

No records of the House-Martin were received in October.

THE HOUSE-SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).
THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*).

There is some evidence to show that both these species arrived on the east coast in the latter half of October; and the Tree-Sparrow was taken at the Haisboro' light (Norfolk) on October the 11th.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

A few stragglers were noted from the Suffolk and Essex coasts at the end of September.

During the first fortnight in October there were rather more numerous records from the east coast (Yorkshire, Norfolk and Essex), the migration reaching its height on November the 11th. On the 13th the species was noted in Cheshire, and on the 19th it was recorded at St. Catherine's light (Isle of Wight), presumably as an emigrant.

During the last fortnight in October and the first week in November it was frequently noted as an immigrant at the Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex lights and on the Lincolnshire coast, and it was recorded from Eddystone light (Cornwall) on November the 11th.

With the Thrushes and Sky-Lark it was noted as migrating before the cold weather at the end of December.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla coelebs*).

From October the 5th to the 19th and from October the 29th to November the 3rd this species was noted frequently as an immigrant on the east coast (Lincoln, Norfolk and Essex). It was recorded, presumably as an emigrant, on November the 13th and 25th at Bishop Rock light (Scilly Islands).

This species was noted migrating before the cold weather at the end of December.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

During the last ten days of September this species began to arrive on our eastern seaboard.

During October there was a continuous stream of immigrants on the east coast, birds being noted practically every day at the eastern lights.

A particularly extensive immigration took place from the 9th to the 12th of October, and on the 10th many were noted at the Eddystone

(Cornwall) and St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) lights, presumably emigrants, while during the latter part of the month there were more numerous records of emigrants at these and at Hanois light (Channel Islands), though the steady stream of immigrants to the east coast was maintained.

On November the 1st many were still coming in from the east, but after that date the numbers diminished, and after the 10th nearly all the records were those of emigrants at the Channel lights.

Like many other species, Sky-Larks were observed migrating westwards before the cold weather in December.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

Nearly every day during October this species was noted migrating in flocks along the east coast (Lincoln to Kent). Especially extensive immigrations were noted at the east coast lights on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, together with Sky-Larks, Thrushes, &c., this species being noted at no less than seven east coast lights on the 11th, the breadth of the wave extending from Lincoln to Kent.

During the first half of October only two records were received from the south coast lights, a few emigrants at St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) on the 10th and Eddystone (Cornwall) on the 11th; but during the latter half of October, while the emigrant records from the south coast lights increased in frequency (Scilly, Cornwall, Devon, Hants, Channel Islands), the records of immigrants on the east coast were rather less frequent.

By November the 3rd the immigration at the east coast had practically ceased, but the number of records of emigrants at the south coast lights greatly increased, flocks being noted every day up till the 15th, after which date the records are only scattered ones.

THE ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*).
THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

There was some evidence to show that these species arrived almost daily on the east coast during the month of October, the numbers increasing as the month advanced.

THE JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).

This species was also noted as an E. to W. migrant on the east coast at the end of October, usually in company with Rooks.

THE SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).

The records show that this species had begun its return journey by the middle of July, and at the end of that month many migratory birds were reported from Shropshire and Wilts.

During the first ten days of August there was a general diminution noted in many counties, such as Berks, Somerset, Shropshire, Wilts, Derby and the Isle of Man; and birds were noted at Eddystone light (Cornwall) on the 11th and 12th.

During the rest of August there was a gradual diminution, and in most places by the end of the month the last had gone, though a few stragglers were noted early in September.

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

There was evidence to show that this species arrived on the east coast at the end of September and during the whole of October.

Like many other birds, it was found migrating west in large numbers in front of the cold wave at the end of December.

LIST OF OBSERVERS, ETC.,

from whom Observations have been received during the Spring of 1907.

Arranged in Counties alphabetically.

BERKSHIRE.

Cooper, C.
Cornish, The Rev. J. G.
Gould, F. C.
Hawkins, J. L.
Joy, N. H.
Loyd, Colonel A. P.
Witherington, G. W.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Durham, E. B.
Huxley, N. T.
Leigh, H. B.

CAMBRIDGE.

Bannerman, D. A.
Evans, A. H.
Farren, W.

CHESHIRE.

Coward, T. A.
Cummings, J. G.
Graves, F. S.
Oldham, C.
Yates, J. M. St. J.

CORNWALL.

Hammond, W.
Harvey, A. W. K.
Hearle, Lt.-Col. P.
Peter, O. B.
Rickett, C. B.
Rogers, R. A.
Welch, H. J.

Eddystone Light.

CUMBERLAND.

Kerr, Rev. R. H.

DERBYSHIRE.

Betterton, Mrs. H.
Boulsover, W.
Fox, W. S.
Hertzel, Miss S.
Jourdain, The Rev. F. C. R.
Marshall, W. H.
Martin, The Rev. W. K.
Worthington, The Rev. H. E.

DEVON.

Cox, A. H. M.
D'Urban, S. M.
Elliot, E. A. S.
Hardy, J.
Hawker, Miss H.
Rousham, A. H.
Teschemaker, W. E.
Worthington, The Rev. J.

Start Light.

DORSET.

Harper, E.
Lester, Miss G.

DORSET (*con.*).

Peck, G. R.
Portman, Commander W.

Portland Bill Light.
Shambles Light-v.

ESSEX.

Hope, G. P.
Kerry, F.
Meares, D. H.
Nichols, W. B.

Smith's Knoll Light-v.

GLAMORGAN.

Evans, H.
Perkins, R.
Player, W. J. B.

HAMPSHIRE.

Beeston, H.
Coles, R. E.
Kelsall, The Rev. J. E.
Kelso, Dr. J. E. H.
Macmillan, W. E. F.
Mapleton, H. W.
Medlicott, W. S.
Munn, P. W.
Whiting, Smith.

Nab Light-v.
St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight).

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Phillpott, The Rev. F. O.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Bonhote, J. L.
Headley, F. W.
Leach, H. R.
Reid, E.

KENT.

Alexander, C. J.
Alexander, H. G.
Allchin, J. H.
Austen, F.
Bunyard, P. F.
Byron, H. S. D.
Castellain, C.
Elgar, H.
Finlinson, H. W.
Lapworth, A.
Moses, R.
Ogilvie-Grant, W. R.
Sutton, F. L.
Turner, Miss E. L.

Dungeness Light-v.
East Goodwin Light-v.
Gull Light-v.
Varne Light-v.

LANCASHIRE.

Altham, T.
Hornby, H. P.
Millburn, E. E.
Robinson, H. W.
Rogers, M. F.
Smalley, F.
Townsend, G.
Turney, H. B.
White, J.
Whitley, —.

LEICESTER.

Frisby, G.
Worthington, The Rev. H. E.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Blathwayt, The Rev. F. L.

LONDON.

Macmillan, G. A.
Macpherson, A. H.
Meiklejohn, A. H.
Ogilvie-Grant, W. R.
Popham, H. L.
Russell, H.
Stone, W. G.
Yerbury, Colonel J. W.

MAN, ISLE OF.

Crellin, J. C.
Leach, J.
Ralfe, P. G.

Douglas Head Light.

NORFOLK.

Burton, W. D.
Dack, C. B.
Knights, J. E.
Napier, A. S.

Cockle Light.
Cromer Light.
Haisboro' Light.
Inner Dowsing Light.
Leman & Ower Light.
Would Light-v.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Roddam, Miss H. M.
Walton, J. S.

NORTH WALES.

Haigh, G. H. Caton.
Haines, G.
Kane, Lt.-Col. F.
Oliver, A.
Payne-Gallwey, Miss B.
Ruddy, J.
Russell, Dr. W. B.
Salter, Dr. J. H.

NOTTINGHAM.

Pearson, C. E.
Smith, C. V.

OXFORD.

Fowler, The Rev. W. W.
O'Hea, The Rev. L.

RADNOR.

Owen, O. R.

SCILLY ISLANDS.

Bishop Rock Light.

SHROPSHIRE.

Forrest, H. E.
Hodges, R. H. W.
Lang, J. G.
Meredith, G. F. P.
Wayne, R.

SOMERSET.

Ashby, H.
Brookes, Miss E. M.
Chichester, The Rev. R.
Knight, F. A.
Meyrick, Col. H.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Bailey, A. B.
Bladen, W. Wells.
Bryan, B.
Coussmaker, Rev. J. O.
Keary, Miss A. A.
Masefield, J. R. B.
Tomlinson, E. H.

SUFFOLK.

Cobbold, A. T.
Miller, H. L.
Parker, D.

Outer Gabbard Light-v.

SURREY.

Bahr, P. H.
Boorman, S.
Bradshaw, G. W.
Collins, H. T. O.
Crosfield, J. B.
Dalgleish, G.
Holland, C. W.
Nettleship, E.
Thorburn, A.

SUSSEX.

Arnold, E. C.
Field, W.
Gorringe, W.
Ticehurst, C. B.
Ticehurst, N. F.

Royal Sovereign Light-v.

WESTMORELAND.

Mason, Miss.

WILTSHIRE.

Harrison, The Rev. D. P.
Knubley, The Rev. E. P.
Money-Kyrle, Miss M.
Penrose, Dr. F. G.
Temple, G. N.
Townsend, R. G.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Elliott, J. S.
Howard, H. E.

YORKSHIRE.

Arundel, Major W. B.
Booth, H. B.
Calvert, L. H.
Fortune, R. N.
Nelson, T. H.
Rhodes, G. P.
Roberts, T. N.
Smith, S. H.
Taylor, C. E.
Watson, J.

Spurn Head Light.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Hanois Light.

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